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=> d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:09:31 ON 16 FEB 2006)

     FILE 'AGRICOLA, CABA' ENTERED AT 08:10:23 ON 16 FEB 2006
                E ONEAL J/AU
L1            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "ONEAL J"/AU
                E O NEAL J/AU
L2           76 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("O NEAL J"/AU OR "O NEAL J C"/AU OR "O
                NEAL J D"/AU OR "O NEAL J F"/AU OR "O NEAL J G"/AU OR "O NEAL
                J K"/AU OR "O NEAL J M"/AU OR "O NEAL J P"/AU OR "O NEAL J
                R"/AU OR "O NEAL J T"/AU)
                E WHITE G/AU
L3         1205 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("WHITE G"/AU OR "WHITE G A"/AU OR "WHITE
                G B"/AU OR "WHITE G B B"/AU OR "WHITE G C"/AU OR "WHITE G C
                II"/AU OR "WHITE G D"/AU OR "WHITE G E"/AU OR "WHITE G F"/AU
                OR "WHITE G G"/AU OR "WHITE G H"/AU OR "WHITE G J"/AU OR
                "WHITE G J H"/AU OR "WHITE G K"/AU OR "WHITE G L"/AU OR "WHITE
                G L JR"/AU OR "WHITE G M"/AU OR "WHITE G N"/AU OR "WHITE G
                P"/AU OR "WHITE G R"/AU OR "WHITE G S"/AU OR "WHITE G T"/AU OR
                "WHITE G W"/AU)
                E WHITE GARY/AU
L4            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "WHITE GARY C"/AU
L5         1288 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4)
L6         8558 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CRATAEVA OR WILLOW BARK OR SALIX

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:13:33 ON 16 FEB 2006
                E D-MANNOSE/CN
L7            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  D-MANNOSE/CN

     FILE 'AGRICOLA, CABA' ENTERED AT 08:13:45 ON 16 FEB 2006
L8         6461 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 OR MANNOSE
L9            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 AND L6
L10       48067 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PLANT (3A) (EXT## OR EXTRACT?)
L11          78 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 AND L10
L12      534012 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  INFECT?
L13           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND L12
                D SCAN
L14       61186 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLLEN
L15          20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND L8
L16           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L12
L17         226 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND L12
L18        6083 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  URIN? (L) L12
L19           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND L18
L20          36 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND L10
L21       86878 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MEDICINAL (L) (PLANT#)
L22          69 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 AND L18
L23           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND L8
                D SCAN
L24        5653 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  URINARY (2A) TRACT?
L25           3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 AND L6
L26           9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 OR L13 OR L23 OR L25
L27           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND L6
                D SCAN
L28          87 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND L12
L29           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28 AND URIN?
                D SCAN
L30           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 OR L29
L31           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 NOT L26
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=> fil agricola caba
FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 08:21:44 ON 16 FEB 2006

FILE 'CABA' ENTERED AT 08:21:44 ON 16 FEB 2006
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=> d que l26
L6          8558 SEA CRATAEVA OR WILLOW BARK OR SALIX
L7             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  D-MANNOSE/CN
L8          6461 SEA L7 OR MANNOSE
L9             2 SEA L8 AND L6
L10        48067 SEA PLANT (3A) (EXT## OR EXTRACT?)
L11           78 SEA L8 AND L10
L12       534012 SEA INFECT?
L13            3 SEA L11 AND L12
L18         6083 SEA URIN? (L) L12
L21        86878 SEA MEDICINAL (L) (PLANT#)
L22           69 SEA L21 AND L18
L23            1 SEA L22 AND L8
L24         5653 SEA URINARY (2A) TRACT?
L25            3 SEA L24 AND L6
L26            9 SEA L9 OR L13 OR L23 OR L25


=> d que l31
L1             1 SEA "ONEAL J"/AU
L2            76 SEA ("O NEAL J"/AU OR "O NEAL J C"/AU OR "O NEAL J D"/AU OR "O
                  NEAL J F"/AU OR "O NEAL J G"/AU OR "O NEAL J K"/AU OR "O NEAL
                  J M"/AU OR "O NEAL J P"/AU OR "O NEAL J R"/AU OR "O NEAL J
                  T"/AU)
L3          1205 SEA ("WHITE G"/AU OR "WHITE G A"/AU OR "WHITE G B"/AU OR
                  "WHITE G B B"/AU OR "WHITE G C"/AU OR "WHITE G C II"/AU OR
                  "WHITE G D"/AU OR "WHITE G E"/AU OR "WHITE G F"/AU OR "WHITE G
                  G"/AU OR "WHITE G H"/AU OR "WHITE G J"/AU OR "WHITE G J H"/AU
                  OR "WHITE G K"/AU OR "WHITE G L"/AU OR "WHITE G L JR"/AU OR
                  "WHITE G M"/AU OR "WHITE G N"/AU OR "WHITE G P"/AU OR "WHITE G
                  R"/AU OR "WHITE G S"/AU OR "WHITE G T"/AU OR "WHITE G W"/AU)
L4             6 SEA "WHITE GARY C"/AU
L5          1288 SEA (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4)
L6          8558 SEA CRATAEVA OR WILLOW BARK OR SALIX
L7             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  D-MANNOSE/CN
L8          6461 SEA L7 OR MANNOSE
L9             2 SEA L8 AND L6
L10        48067 SEA PLANT (3A) (EXT## OR EXTRACT?)
L11           78 SEA L8 AND L10
L12       534012 SEA INFECT?
L13            3 SEA L11 AND L12
L18         6083 SEA URIN? (L) L12
L21        86878 SEA MEDICINAL (L) (PLANT#)
L22           69 SEA L21 AND L18
L23            1 SEA L22 AND L8
L24         5653 SEA URINARY (2A) TRACT?
L25            3 SEA L24 AND L6
L26            9 SEA L9 OR L13 OR L23 OR L25
L27            1 SEA L5 AND L6
L28           87 SEA L5 AND L12
L29            1 SEA L28 AND URIN?
L30            2 SEA L27 OR L29
L31            2 SEA L30 NOT L26
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=> d ibib ab ct l26 1-9;d ibib ab ct l31 1-2

L26 ANSWER 1 OF 9 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2006) on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:40206 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23321471
TITLE: Antiurolithiatic activity of **Salix** taxifolia aqueous extract.
AUTHOR(S): Vargas S, R.; Perez G, R.M.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (RS160.I47)
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical biology, Dec 2002. Vol. 40, No. 8. p. 561-563
Publisher: Lisse, the Netherlands : Swets & Zeitlinger, c1998-
CODEN: PHBIFC; ISSN: 1388-0209
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 9 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2006) on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:42128 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND21233362
TITLE: Seedborne fungal contamination: consequences in space-grown wheat.
AUTHOR(S): Bishop, D.L.; Levine, H.G.; Kropp, B.R.; Anderson, A.J.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (464.8 P56)
SOURCE: Phytopathology, Nov 1997. Vol. 87, No. 11. p. 1125-1133
Publisher: St. Paul, Minn. : American Phytopathological Society, 1911-
CODEN: PHYTAJ; ISSN: 0031-949X
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Minnesota; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

AB Plants grown in microgravity are subject to many environmental stresses that may promote microbial growth and result in disease symptoms. Wheat (cv. Super Dwarf) recovered from an 8-day mission aboard a NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) space shuttle showed disease symptoms, including girdling of leaf sheaths and chlorosis and necrosis of leaf and root tissues. A Neotyphodium species was isolated from the seed and leaf sheaths of symptomatic wheat used in the spaceflight mission. Certain isozymes of a peroxidase unique to extracts from the microgravity-grown **plants** were observed in **extracts** from earth-grown Neotyphodium-**infected** plants but were not present in noninfected wheat. The endophytic fungus was eliminated from the wheat seed by prolonged heat treatment at 50 degrees C followed by washes with water at 50 degrees C. Plants from wheat seed **infected** with the Neotyphodium endophyte were symptomless when grown under

greenhouse conditions, whereas symptoms appeared after only 4 days of growth in closed containers. Disease spread from an **infected** plant to noninfected plants in closed containers. Dispersion via spores was found on asymptomatic plants at distances of 7 to 18 cm from **infected** plants. The size and shape of the conidia, mycelia, and phialide-bearing structures and the ability to grow rapidly on carbohydrates, especially xylose, resembled the characteristics of N. chilense, which is pathogenic on orchard grass, Dactylis glomerata. The Neotyphodium wheat isolate caused disease symptoms on other cereals (wheat cv. Malcolm, orchard grass, barley, and maize) grown in closed containers.

CT cell cultures; conidia; diagnostic techniques; endophytes; fructose; fungal morphology; glucose; growth; **infectivity**; inoculum density; leaves; **mannose**; mycelium; pathogenicity; peroxidase; plant composition; plant disease control; plant pathogenic fungi; roots; row spacing; seedborne fungi; space flight; spore dispersal; spore germination; sucrose; symptoms; temperature; triticum aestivum; xylose; zero gravity

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:23722 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20033209915
TITLE: In vitro and in vivo antiviral properties of sulfated galactomannans against yellow fever virus (BeH111 strain) and dengue 1 virus (Hawaii strain)
AUTHOR: Ono, L.; Wollinger, W.; Rocco, I. M.; Coimbra, T. L. M.; Gorin, P. A. J.; Sierakowski, M. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratorio de Biopolimeros, Departamento de Quimica, Setor de Ciencias Exatas, Centro Politecnico, Universidade Federal do Parana, Cx.P. 19081, Jardim das Americas, CEP 81531-990 - Curitiba, PR, Brazil. mariarita.sierakowski@ufpr.br
SOURCE: Antiviral Research, (2003) Vol. 60, No. 3, pp. 201-208. 50 ref.
Publisher: Elsevier Science B.V. Amsterdam
ISSN: 0166-3542
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands Antilles
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040206
Last Updated on STN: 20040206

AB Two galactomannans, one extracted from seeds of Mimosa scabrella, having a **mannose** to galactose ratio of 1.1, and another with a 1.4 ratio from seeds of Leucaena leucocephala, were sulfated. The products from M. scabrella (BRS) and L. leucocephala (LLS) had a degree of sulfation of 0.62 and 0.50, and an average molecular weight of 620x103 and 574x103 g mol-1, respectively. Their activities against yellow fever virus (YFV; BeH111 strain) and dengue 1 virus (DEN-1; Hawaii strain) were evaluated. This was carried out in young mice following intraperitoneal **infection** with YFV. At a dose of 49 mg kg-1, BRS and LLS gave protection against death in 87.7 and 96.5% of the mice, respectively. When challenged with 37.5 LD50 of YFV, mice previously inoculated with BRS+virus or LLS+virus, showed 93.3 and 100% resistance, respectively, with neutralization titers similar to mice injected with 25 LD50 of formaldehyde-inactivated YFV. In vitro experiments with YFV and DEN-1 in C6/36 cell culture assays in 24-well microplates showed that concentrations that produced a 100-fold decrease in virus titre of YFV were 586 and 385 mg l-1 for BRS and LLS, respectively. For DEN-1 they were 347 and 37 mg l-1, respectively. Sulfated galactomannans, thus demonstrate in vitro and in vivo activity against flaviviruses.

CT antiviral properties; dengue; disease models; galactomannans; galactose;

in vitro; laboratory animals; **mannose**; **plant extracts**; seeds; sulfate; yellow fever

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:197303 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20033174911
TITLE: Predicting the cold hardiness of willow stems using visible and near-infrared spectra and sugar concentrations
AUTHOR: Lennartsson, M.; Ogren, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Umea Plant Science Centre, Department of Forest Genetics and Plant Physiology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, 901 83 Umea, Sweden.
SOURCE: Trees: Structure and Function, (2003) Vol. 17, No. 5, pp. 463-470.
Publisher: Springer-Verlag. Berlin
ISSN: 0931-1890
URL: http://www.springerlink.com/app/home/contribution.asp?wasp=b5cr1c2bpm5qnv4e4m2u&referrer=parent&backto=issue,11,11;journal,3,53;browsepublicationsresults,468,500;
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20031209
Last Updated on STN: 20031209

AB Closely related, fast-growing clones of willows from northern/continental and southern/maritime origins were assessed for their levels of cold hardiness. Assessments were made during active growth and, subsequently, during cold hardening at mean temperatures of 3[deg]C (the COLD regime) and 8[deg]C (the MILD regime). The onset of hardening was triggered simultaneously in all clones by administering a drastic day length reduction on the first day. The northern/continental clones showed consistently higher rates of hardening than the southern/maritime ones. This was particularly true under the COLD regime, suggesting that their hardening was less sensitive to low temperatures. The stems' visible and near-infrared absorption spectra, and concentrations of ten major soluble sugars, were also determined. Multivariate analysis revealed that spectral data could predict up to 96% of the variation in cold hardiness, when the analysis was restricted to the MILD regime and the data corrected for irrelevant systematic information. Possible direct links between spectral changes and chemical changes are discussed. Multivariate analysis also revealed that sugar concentrations could be used to predict up to 73% of the variation in cold hardiness. Different sugars displayed different patterns of variation during hardening. Concentrations of **mannose** and myo-inositol both decreased, whereas concentrations of galactose, sucrose, maltose, raffinose and stachyose all increased, but at different times. Dry matter increased markedly during hardening, so expressing the concentrations of sugars relative to dry matter does not provide an accurate measure of the amounts present.

CT chemical composition; cold hardening; cold resistance; galactose; growth; maltose; **mannose**; myo-inositol; raffinose; spectroscopy; stachyose; sucrose; sugar content; temperature

L26 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:67304 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20033029801
TITLE: Antiurolithiatic activity of **Salix** taxifolia aqueous extract
AUTHOR: Vargas S., R.; Perez G., R. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratorio de Investigacion de Fitofarmacologia, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Mexico D.F., Mexico. rmpg@prodigy.net.mx
SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Biology, (2002) Vol. 40, No. 8, pp. 561-563. 10 ref.
Publisher: Swets & Zeitlinger. Lisse
ISSN: 1388-0209
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands Antilles
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030502
Last Updated on STN: 20030502

AB The aqueous extract of the bark of S. taxifolia collected from Durango, Mexico and commonly known as taray was tested for antilithiatic and diuretic activities. Urolithiasis was experimentally induced by implantation of a zinc disc in the urinary bladder of rats. A significant decrease in the weight of the stones was observed after treatment in animals with the aqueous extract. This extract caused an increase in the 24 h urine volume.

CT bark; bladder; chemical composition; diuretics; medicinal plants; pharmacology; plant composition; plant extracts; traditional medicines; **urinary tract**; **urinary tract** diseases; urine; urolithiasis

L26 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:653 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20000316729
TITLE: Control of urinary risk factors of stones by betulin and lupeol in experimental hyperoxaluria
AUTHOR: Vidya, L.; Varalakshmi, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Biochemistry, Dr A.L.M. Post Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Madras, Taramani, Chennai 600 113, India.
SOURCE: Fitoterapia, (2000) Vol. 71, No. 5, pp. 535-543. 34 ref.
ISSN: 0367-326X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010111
Last Updated on STN: 20010111

AB Urolithiasis, the process of formation of stones in the kidney and the **urinary tract**, is the major clinical manifestation of hyperoxaluria. Crystal deposition, as indicated by increased stone-forming constituents in urine, such as calcium, oxalate and uric acid, and decreased concentration of inhibitors, such as magnesium and glycosaminoglycans, was observed in pyridoxine-deficient hyperoxaluric rats. Renal tubular damage was indicated by increased excretion of enzymes such as alkaline phosphatase, lactate dehydrogenase, [gamma]-glutamyl transferase, [beta]-glucuronidase and N-acetyl glucosaminidase. Fibrinolytic activity was reduced. Administration of pentacyclic triterpenes such as lupeol (isolated from **Crataeva** nurvala [Crateva religiosa] bark) and its structural analogue, betulin, to hyperoxaluric rats at 35 mg/kg per day, p.o., for 21 days minimized the tubular damage and reduced the markers of crystal deposition in the kidneys; lupeol was more effective than betulin.

CT phytochemicals; betulin; urolithiasis; urinary calculi; calcium; renal function; kidneys; triterpenoids; medicinal plants; non-wood forest products

L26 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:159617 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19990807661
TITLE: Targeting of piperine intercalated in **mannose**-coated liposomes in experimental leishmaniasis
AUTHOR: Barnini Raay; Swapna Medda; Sibabrata Mukhopadhyay; Basu, M. K.; Raay, B.; Medda, S.; Mukhopadhyay, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomembrane Division, Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, 4 Raja S.C. Mullick Road, Calcutta 700032, India.
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Biochemistry & Biophysics, (1999) Vol. 36, No. 4, pp. 248-251. 13 ref.
ISSN: 0301-1208
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19991208
Last Updated on STN: 19991208

AB The leishmanicidal efficacy of piperine extracted from Piper nigrum and incorporated into liposomes and **mannose**-coated liposomes was tested in experimental visceral leishmaniasis in hamsters. **Mannose**-coated liposomal piperine eliminated intracellular amastigotes of Leishmania donovani in splenic macrophages much more efficiently than liposomal piperine or free piperine. At a dose equivalent to 6 mg/kg every 4 days and a total of 4 doses in 12 days, **mannose**-coated liposomal piperine reduced the splenic parasite load by 90%, compared to that achieved by liposomal piperine (77%) and free piperine (29%). Histological examination of the spleen and liver function tests showed that the toxicity of piperine was reduced when the mannosylated liposomal formulation was administered.

CT leishmaniasis; liposomes; amastigotes; laboratory animals; experimental **infections**; **plant extracts**; liver; liver function; macrophages; spleen; visceral leishmaniasis; antiprotozoal agents; drug formulations; **mannose**; adverse effects; drug toxicity; drug delivery systems; parasites

L26 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:61114 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19920309607
TITLE: Induction of rosmarinic acid accumulation in cell suspension cultures of Orthosiphon aristatus after treatment with yeast extract
AUTHOR: Sumaryono, W.; Proksch, P.; Hartmann, T.; Nimtz, M.; Wray, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Pharmazeutische Biologie der Technischen Universitat Braunschweig, 3300 Braunschweig, Germany.
SOURCE: Phytochemistry, (1991) Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 3267-3271. 21 ref.
ISSN: 0031-9422
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941101
Last Updated on STN: 19941101

AB The medicinal species O. aristatus is grown in Indonesia for export. The tea prepared from its leafy shoots has diuretic properties and is used to treat bacterial **infections** and inflammations of the **urinary** system. Cell suspension cultures were shown to accumulate the phenolic compound rosmarinic acid (RA) at concentrations of 1.0-2.0 [mu]mol/g FW. Addition of yeast extract (4-6 g/litre) to the liquid growth

media resulted in a large increase of RA accumulation in treated cells independent of the growth stage. The highest concentration of RA observed in treated cells (about 10 [mu]mol/g FW) was usually reached 72-96 h after addition of yeast extract. When cells present in the stationary phase were treated with yeast extract a second phenolic was shown to accumulate which presumably originated by oxidative decarboxylation of RA. The induction of RA accumulation by yeast extract was due to de novo synthesis as shown by feeding experiments with 14C-tracers and by analysis of the activities of PAL and tyrosine aminotransferase (TAT) which are the key enzymes of RA biosynthesis. Following addition of yeast extract both enzyme activities showed a strong transient increase which preceded the peak of RA accumulation. Fractionation of yeast extract by acetone precipitation, ion exchange and gel permeation chromatography yielded two active fractions (elicitors A and B) capable of inducing RA accumulation. Both elicitors were shown to be carbohydrate polymers containing mainly **mannose**, glucose and to a lesser degree galactose. The elicitors are, thus, not identical with a glucan elicitor previously reported from yeast extract.

CT in vitro culture; metabolites; production; Phenolic compounds; Enzyme activity; Tissue culture; cells; Metabolism; phenols; Enzymes; aminotransferases; phenylalanine ammonia-lyase; **medicinal plants**

L26 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:111881 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19910307871
TITLE: Glucosamine of the polysaccharide fractions from mistletoe and the Chinese parasol tree
AUTHOR: Murav'eva, D. A.; Popova, O. I.; Gasparyan, K. O.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pyatigorsk Pharmaceutical Institute, Pyatigorsk, USSR.
SOURCE: Chemistry of Natural Compounds, (1990) Vol. 26, No. 6, pp. 705-706. translated from Russian original in Khimiya Prirodnykh Soedinenii (1990) 26 (6) 826-827. 4 ref.
ISSN: 0009-3130
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941101
Last Updated on STN: 19941101

AB Leaves of the Chinese parasol tree Firmiana simplex contained 4.2% water-soluble polysaccharides, 2.4% pectins and 4.3% hemicellulose; corresponding contents in leafy shoots of mistletoe, regardless of host, were around 4.4, 2.2 and 3.4%. Hydrolysates of soluble polysaccharides in mistletoes growing on pear, apple, willow and poplar trees contained similar amounts of glucosamine (0.54-0.73%), with much less (0.12-0.14%) in pectin hydrolysates. In F. simplex, glucosamine content in hydrolysate of soluble polysaccharide was highest (1.25%) for leaves, being 0.31-0.42% for seeds, inflorescences and fruit; corresponding values in pectin hydrolysates were 0.62% and 0.15-0.20%. The hydrolysates contained glucose, **mannose**, xylose, galactose and galacturonic acid.

CT composition; Polysaccharides; Parasitic weeds; Mistletoes; biology; pectins; hemicelluloses; leaves; glucosamine; Pears; host parasite relationships; Apples; Broadleaves; Plant composition; medicinal plants; weeds; ornamental plants; ornamental woody plants

L31 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States

of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2006) on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:43531 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND84025953
TITLE: Bactrodesmium traversianum [Fungi, description, grown on **Salix** sp., distribution in British Columbia].
AUTHOR(S): Hughes, S.J.; **White, G.P.**
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QK605.5.F8)
SOURCE: Fungi Canadenses., Sept 1983 No. 259. 2 p ill Publisher: Ottawa : National Mycological Herbarium, Biosystematics Research Institute, Research Branch.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

L31 ANSWER 2 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2006) on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:49072 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BRU80002135
TITLE: **INFECTIOUS** ABORTION IN CATTLE THIRD REPORT.
AUTHOR(S): RETTGER, L F; **WHITE, G C**; CHAPMAN, L
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (100C76S)
SOURCE: BULL CONN STORRS AGRIC EXP STN, 1921 p. 108
NOTE: USDA EMPLOYEES ORDER FROM NAL LIBRARY. ALL OTHERS CONTACT VET-IN-CHARGE, VS-EPIC STAFF, HYATTSVILLE,MD-301-436-8418.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
CT AGGLUTINABILITY OF CELLS; ALIMENTARY TRACT; ARTIFICAL INSEMINATION; BOVINE; BRUCELLA ABORTUS; CASE HISTORY; COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST; CONGENITAL; DAIRY PRODUCTS; ERADICATION; EXPERIMENTAL; HOST SPECIFICITY; HUSBANDRY PRACTICES; ORIGINAL EXPERIMENTAL WORK; REPRODUCTION; ROUTES OF ENTRY; SUBCUTANEOUS; TESTING FOR; **URINARY** SYSTEM; UROGENITAL TRACT

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http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html and
http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf <<<

=> d que l13

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L5 | 3067 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | MANNOSE |
| L6 | 254 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | SALIX OR WILLOW (2A) BARK OR CRATAEVA |
| L7 | 5597 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | POLLEN |
| L8 | 59843 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | INFECTION? |
| L9 | 29890 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | URIN? |
| L10 | 3 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L5 AND L6 |
| L11 | 14 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L5 AND L7 |
| L12 | 7 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L11 AND (L8 OR L9) |
| L13 | 9 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L10 OR L12 |

=> d que l20

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L1 | 338 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | WHITE G?/AU |
| L2 | 25 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | ONEAL J?/AU |
| L3 | 21 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | O NEAL J?/AU |
| L4 | 377 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (L1 OR L2 OR L3) |
| L5 | 3067 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | MANNOSE |
| L6 | 254 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | SALIX OR WILLOW (2A) BARK OR CRATAEVA |
| L8 | 59843 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | INFECTION? |
| L9 | 29890 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | URIN? |
| L20 | 11 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L4 AND (L5 OR L6 OR L8 OR L9) |

=> d que l21

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L1 | 338 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | WHITE G?/AU |
| L2 | 25 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | ONEAL J?/AU |
| L3 | 21 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | O NEAL J?/AU |
| L4 | 377 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (L1 OR L2 OR L3) |
| L5 | 3067 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | MANNOSE |
| L6 | 254 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | SALIX OR WILLOW (2A) BARK OR CRATAEVA |
| L7 | 5597 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | POLLEN |
| L8 | 59843 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | INFECTION? |
| L9 | 29890 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | URIN? |
| L10 | 3 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L5 AND L6 |
| L11 | 14 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L5 AND L7 |
| L12 | 7 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L11 AND (L8 OR L9) |
| L13 | 9 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L10 OR L12 |
| L14 | 2215 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | MEDICINAL (S) PLANT? |
| L15 | 6 | SEA | FILE=WPIDS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L14 AND L8 AND L9 |

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L16         2154 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HERBAL (S) MEDICIN?
L17            6 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND L8 AND L9
L18           11 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 OR L17
L19           11 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 NOT L13
L20           11 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 AND (L5 OR L6 OR L8 OR L9)
L21           10 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 NOT (L13 OR L19)


=> d .wp l13 1-9; d ibib ab l20 1-11; d ibib ab l21 1-10

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 9  WPIDS  COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN   2005-564516 [57]   WPIDS
DNC  C2005-170673
TI   Regulating uptake of extracellular molecule by cell in subject, for
     treatment of condition e.g. viral infection, involves modulating
     functioning of structural or functional elements of cell's leverage
     mediated uptake mechanism.
DC   B04 D16
IN   SCHMIDT, O
PA   (ADEL-N) ADELAIDE RES & INNOVATION PTY LTD
CYC  108
PI   WO 2005074966   A1 20050818 (200557)* EN  201
        RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT
            KE LS LT LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG
            ZM ZW
         W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE
            DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG
            KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ
            OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG
            US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
ADT  WO 2005074966 A1 WO 2005-AU150 20050207
PRAI AU 2004-900597       20040206
AB   WO2005074966 A UPAB: 20050907
     NOVELTY - Regulating the uptake of an extracellular molecule, preferably
     the uptake of a soluble adhesion molecule by a cell in a subject, involves
     modulating the functioning of any one or more structural or functional
     elements of the cell's leverage mediated uptake mechanism, preferably
     modulating the functioning of the molecule as a soluble adhesion molecule,
     or the interaction of the soluble adhesion molecule with one or more hinge
     molecules.
          DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Regulating (M1) the uptake of an extracellular
     molecule by a cell in a subject, involves modulating the functioning of
     any one or more structural or functional elements of the cell's leverage
     mediated uptake mechanism, preferably regulating the uptake of a soluble
     adhesion molecule by a cell in a subject, involves modulating the
     functioning of the molecule as a soluble adhesion molecule, the
     interaction of the soluble adhesion molecule with one or more hinge
     molecules, the localization of the hinge molecule or the complex of the
     soluble adhesion molecule and hinge molecule proximally to both the
     surface membrane of the cell and one or more membrane anchored molecules
     (MARM), the interaction of the MARM with the soluble adhesion molecule, or
     the lateral clustering of the MARM relative to the hinge molecules.
          INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
          (1) modulating (M2) cellular functional activity in a subject, which
     activity is induced and/or otherwise regulated by the assembly of an
     intracellular complex, involves modulating the functioning of any one or
     more structural or functional elements of the cell's leverage mediated
     uptake mechanism, where modulating the functioning of the elements
     regulates the functioning of the leverage mediated uptake mechanism;
          (2) intracellular delivery (M3) of a molecule to a cell, involves
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upregulating functioning of any one or more structural or functional elements of the cell's leverage mediated uptake mechanism, where upregulating the functioning of the elements upregulates the functioning of the leverage mediated uptake mechanism;

(3) down-regulating (M4) the microbial **infection** of a cell, involves down-regulating the functioning of any one or more structural or functional elements of the cell's leverage mediated uptake mechanism, where down-regulating the functioning of the elements down-regulates the functioning of the leverage mediated uptake mechanism;

(4) reducing (M5) pore-forming toxin induced cellular damage, involves down-regulating the functioning of any or more structural or functional element of the cell's leverage mediated uptake mechanism;

(5) modulating (M6) pore-forming toxin induced cellular damage in a subject, involves modulating the functioning of any or more structural or functional element of the cell's leverage mediated uptake mechanism, where down-regulating the functioning of the elements down-regulates the functioning of the leverage mediated uptake mechanism and upregulating the functioning of the elements upregulates the functioning of the leverage mediated uptake mechanism; and

(6) treatment and/or prophylaxis (M7) of condition in a subject, where the condition is characterized by the aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate cellular uptake an extracellular molecule or an intracellular complex, involves modulating the functioning of any one or more structural or functional elements of the cell's leverage mediated uptake mechanism.

ACTIVITY - Vircuide; Antibacterial; Cytostatic.

No supporting data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Modulates cellular functional activity; Regulates uptake of extracellular molecule (claimed).

USE - (M1) is useful for regulation the uptake of an extracellular molecule by a cell in a subject, where the molecule is a drug, hormone, growth factor, antigen, modulator of intracellular signaling, immune regulator or pore forming toxin. (M1) is useful for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of a condition characterized by the aberrant, unwanted or otherwise inappropriate cellular uptake an extracellular molecule or an intracellular complex, such as viral **infection**, neoplasia or metastasis, bacterial **infection** and insect cellular resistance to B.thuringiensis (claimed).

Dwg.0/38

TECH UPTX: 20050907

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: In (M1), the extracellular molecule is a soluble adhesion molecule. The soluble adhesion molecule is proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous molecule, preferably multimeric molecule. The molecule is a drug, hormone, growth factor, antigen, modulator of intracellular signaling, immune regulator or pore forming toxin. The molecule is chosen from lectins, C-type lectins, galectins, pentraxins, C-reactive proteins, serum amyloid P, thio-ester proteins, a-macroglobulins, TEP, complement 3, serpin protease complex, serpin-thrombin, plasminogen activating protein, collectins, **mannose**-binding lectin, surfactant protein, C1q, ficollins, cysteine knot growth factors, endothelial growth factor (EGF), interleukins (IL), spaetzle, lipocalins, lactoferrin, asialoglycoproteins, advanced glycation end products, chitinase-like proteins, imaginal disc growth factor, bacterial enterotoxin:hemolysins, diphtheria toxin, cholera toxin, Bacillus thuringiensis toxin, limulin, CELIII, misteletoe lectin, ricin, wheat germ agglutinin and concavalin A. The MARM is chosen from mucins, glycoproteins, C1q, FcR, LRP, C1qR, CR3, lipocalin receptors, lactoferrin-receptor, ASGPR, galectin3, glycophorin, asialofetuin, aminopeptidase N, cadherin-like molecules and IL-2 receptor. The hinge molecule is an insect lipophorin-like protein, hexamerin-like

glycoprotein, lipocalin, pentraxin, apolipoprotein B100, apolipoprotein E or macroglobulin. In (M2), the cellular functional activity is cellular signaling, phagocytosis, attachment or detachment of the cell from an extracellular matrix or the formation of a cell-cell interaction. The cell-cell interactions are formed in the context of morphogenesis, tissue sculpturing, wound healing or cell division. The cellular functional activity is the inactivation of cellular functioning by destabilization of the actin cytoskeleton. The cellular functional activity is tip growth, which relates to angiogenesis, axon formation, **pollen** tube formation or rootlet formation. The cellular functional activity is intracellular protein secretion, endosome maturation, protein recycling or tissue compatibility. In (M3), the molecule is a biotic or abiotic compound such as a therapeutic or prophylactic drug or microorganism. The microorganism is a virion. The cell is a neoplastic cell and the drug is a pro-apoptotic drug. The cell is an infecting microorganism and the drug is a toxic compound. In (M4), the cell is an infecting microorganism and the drug is a toxic compound. In (M5) and (M6), the toxin is the endotoxin produced by B.thuringienis and modulation is upregulation of cellular damage in insects. The modulation is down-regulation of pore-forming toxin induced cellular damage and the down-regulating achieved by exposure of the extracellular toxin to a mimic of the MARM or hinge molecule. In (M7), the condition is a viral **infection** and the modulation is down-regulating of the leverage mediated uptake mechanism for down-regulating the cellular uptake of the virus. The condition is a neoplasia or metastasis and the modulation is upregulation of the leverage mediated uptake mechanism for facilitating the delivery of a toxin. The condition is a bacterial **infection** and the modulating is upregulation of the leverage mediated uptake mechanism for facilitating the delivery of an antibiotic. The condition is insect cellular resistance to B.thuringiensis and the modulation is upregulation of the leverage mediated uptake mechanism for facilitating the entry of the B.thuringiensis to the insect cells.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2005-242392 [25] WPIDS
DNC C2005-077389
TI Producing antigenic response, involves contacting antigen-presenting cell with A1 adenosine receptor activating agent to increase antigenic response of antigen-presenting cell to antigen.
DC B04 D16
IN BORRON, P; WILSON, C N
PA (BORR-I) BORRON P; (WILS-I) WILSON C N; (ENDA-N) ENDACEA INC
CYC 108
PI WO 2005026318 A2 20050324 (200525)* EN 56
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
US 2005075308 A1 20050407 (200525)
ADT WO 2005026318 A2 WO 2004-US24693 20040730; US 2005075308 A1 Provisional US 2003-491510P 20030731, US 2004-903933 20040730
PRAI US 2003-491510P 20030731; US 2004-903933 20040730
AB WO2005026318 A UPAB: 20060116
NOVELTY - Producing (M1) an antigenic response, involves contacting an antigen-presenting cell with an A1 adenosine receptor activating agent in an amount sufficient to increase the antigenic response of the antigen-presenting cell to the antigen.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Producing (M1) an antigenic response, involves:

(a) contacting an antigen-presenting cell with an A1 adenosine receptor activating agent in an amount sufficient to increase the antigenic response of the antigen-presenting cell to the antigen;

(b) administering to the subject, an A1 adenosine receptor agonist concurrently with an antigen in an amount sufficient to increase the antigenic response of the subject to the antigen, where the antigenic response is produced in a mammalian subject; or

(c) transfecting or electroporating an antigen-presenting cell with a nucleotide sequence encoding an A1 adenosine receptor in a manner sufficient to increase the antigenic response of the antigen-presenting cell to antigen.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) increasing (M2) a cytotoxic response induced by a cytotoxic cell, involves contacting the cytotoxic cell with an A1 adenosine receptor activating agent in an amount sufficient to increase the cytotoxic response of the cytotoxic cell;

(2) enhancing (M3) A1 adenosine receptor signaling in an antigen-presenting cell, involves administering an activating agent to the antigen-presenting cell in an amount sufficient to enhance A1 adenosine receptor signaling in the antigen-presenting cell;

(3) enhancing (M4) signaling between an antigen-presenting cell and an effector cell, involves administering an activating agent in an amount sufficient to enhance signaling between the antigen-presenting cell and the effector cell;

(4) preventing (M5) desensitization of A1 adenosine receptor responses, involves administering to an antigen-presenting cell, a desensitizing agent in an amount sufficient to prevent desensitization of A1 adenosine receptor responses in the antigen-presenting cell, or transfecting or electroporating the antigen-presenting cell with a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein capable of preventing desensitization of A1 adenosine receptor responses;

(5) a composition (C1) comprising an antigen and an activating agent;

(6) a pharmaceutical composition (C2) comprising C1;

(7) determining a subject's responsiveness to treatment for conditions associated with A1 adenosine receptor deficiency, involves determining A1 adenosine receptor expression, affinity or function on antigen-presenting cells;

(8) imaging (M6) antigen-presenting cells in vivo in a subject, involves:

(a) obtaining a sample of antigen-presenting cells from a subject, labeling the antigen-presenting cells with a radiolabeled A1 adenosine receptor ligand, nucleotide sequence encoding the A1 adenosine receptor, and then administering the labeled antigen-presenting cells to the subject in an amount effective to provide a radioimage; or

(b) obtaining a sample of antigen-presenting cells from a subject, and contacting the antigen-presenting cell with a biosensor that recognizes a specific target on the antigen-presenting cell, with the proviso that the biosensor is not a radiolabeled biosensor; and

(9) a diagnostic kit for determining a subject's responsiveness to treatment for conditions associated with A1 adenosine receptor deficiency, comprising at least one reagent for determining A1 adenosine receptor expression, affinity, or function on antigen-presenting cells of the subject, and printed instructions for assessing the subject's responsiveness to treatment for conditions associated with A1 adenosine receptor deficiency, where at least one reagent and the printed instructions are packaged together in a container.

ACTIVITY - CNS-Gen.; Antimicrobial; Immunosuppressive; Muscular-Gen.; Neuroprotective; Antiinflammatory; Vasotropic; Antidiabetic; Cytostatic;

Antiasthmatic; Antiallergic; Antiarteriosclerotic.

No supporting data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Immunestimulator.

USE - (M1) is useful for producing an antigenic response, where the method of producing the antigenic response is performed in combination with known methods of treatment of conditions chosen from immunodeficiency disorders, central nervous system (CNS) disorders, infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, myasthenia gravis, Crohn's disease, regional enteritis, vasculitis, diabetes mellitus, tumors, cancer, substance abuse, multiple sclerosis, asthma, contact allergy, transplant rejection and atherosclerosis. C1 is useful for immunizing a mammal against an antigen, which involves administering C1. C1 is useful for treating conditions as mentioned above, which involves administering to subject, C1 in an amount sufficient to treat the condition, where the condition is prostate cancer (claimed).

Dwg.0/0

TECH UPTX: 20050419

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: (M1) for producing an antigenic response, involves contacting a dendritic cell with an A1 adenosine receptor agonist in an amount sufficient to increase the antigenic response of the dendritic cell to the antigen. In (a) of (M1), the antigenic response is an immune response, and is an adaptive immune response or an innate immune response. The increase in immune response is a phenotypic or genotypic increase in responsiveness to an antigen, or is the production of higher antibody titers, increase in antibody affinity generation of cytotoxic cells or increase in tolerogenic response. The antigen-presenting cell is chosen from monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, Langerhans cells, lymphocytes, hematopoietic stem cells, peripheral blood stem cells, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, B cells, veiled cells, interdigitating and follicular cells, splenocytes, thymocytes, microglia, Kupffer cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts and eosinophils. The antigen is a live microorganism, non-living compound, composition, or is an antibody-inducing determinant. The antigen is chosen from peptide, protein, lipid, carbohydrate, nucleic acid, mucin, proteoglycan and their combinations and derivatives. The antigen comprises interleukin (IL)-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IL-13, IL-15, IL-16, IL-17, prostaglandins, thromboxane, leukotrienes, platelet activating factor (PAF), lipid A, phospholipase A2, endotoxins, Staphylococcal enterotoxin B, type I interferon, type II interferon, TNF-alpha, transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta), lymphokines, lymphotoxin migration inhibition factor, granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), monocyte-macrophage CSF, granulocyte CSF, vascular epithelial growth factor (VEGF), angiogenin, TGF-alpha, heat shock proteins (HSPs), carbohydrate moieties of blood groups, Rh factors, fibroblast growth factor (FGF), eosinophil (EOS) cationic protein, EOS granule proteins, regulated on activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted (RANTES), nucleotides, nucleosides, DNA, RNA, mRNA, MART, MAGE, BAGE, mutant p53, tyrosinase, Azidothymidine (AZT), angiostatin, endostatin, tumor, cancer, viral **infections**, bacterial **infections**, fungal **infections**, atypical bacterial **infections**, parasitic **infections**, protozoal **infections**, self-antigens, alloantigens, transplant antigens, graft antigens, oncofetal antigens, tumor associated mucins, tumor-derived peptides, tumor cell lysates, toxins, dead cells, necrotic cells, lipopolysaccharide (LPS), exotoxin, enterotoxin, 1,3 beta glucan, peptidoglycan, lipoteichoic acid, **mannose**, flagellin, pilin, glycolipids, zymosan, cytokines, chemokines, immune complexes, haptens, alcohol, drugs, monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP), MCP-1, MCP-3, MCP-4, MIF, HMGB1, MIP-1alpha, MIP-1beta, MIP-3alpha, MIP-5/human cc cytokine-2 (HCC2), CD40 ligand (CD40L), TNF-related activation induced

cytokine (TRANCE), Flt 3 ligand (FL), c-kit, C5a, complement, stem cell factor (SCF), hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), macrophage-derived chemokines (MDC), stromal cell derived factor-1alpha (SDF-1alpha), prions, bovine spongiform encephalomyelitis protein (BSE), prostate specific antigen (PSA), prostate alkaline phosphatase (PAP), amyloid precursor protein (APP), amyloid beta (Abeta), tau, xenoantigens, superantigens, ovalbumin, ragweed, house dust mite, plant **pollens**, plant molecules, insect toxins, chemicals, A1 adenosine receptors, P2X purinoceptors, B cell receptors, T cell receptors, antibodies and their combinations. The antigen-presenting cell expresses at least one A1 adenosine receptor. The contacting step is carried out in vitro or in vivo. (M1) further involves priming the antigen-presenting cell by contacting the antigen-presenting cell with a priming agent in an amount sufficient to prime the antigen-presenting cell, and activating the antigen-presenting cell by contacting the antigen-presenting cell with an activating agent in an amount sufficient to induce the antigen-presenting cells to mediate an increase in immune response to an antigen. In (b) of (M1), the step of administering the A1 adenosine receptor agonist is carried out simultaneously or sequentially with the step of administering the antigen. In (c) of (M1), the nucleotide sequence is a cDNA encoding a human A1 adenosine receptor. In (M2), the activating agent is chosen from A1 adenosine receptor agonists, cisplatin, dexamethasone, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, mitoxantrone, carbamazepine, adenosine receptor antagonists, nucleotide sequences encoding the A1 adenosine receptor, allosteric enhancers, and protein kinase inhibitors. The cytotoxic response is an increase in the biological responses chosen from tumoricidal activity, tumoristatic activity, phagocytosis, lysis and production of biological response modifiers, compared to the cytotoxic response in the absence of contacting the cytotoxic cell with an activating agent. The cytotoxic cell is chosen from natural killer cells, cytotoxic lymphocytes, lymphokine activated killer cells, macrophages, Kupffer cells, microglia, dendritic cells, antibody secreting cells and cells secreting other effector molecules. The cytotoxic cell expresses at least one A1 adenosine receptor. (M2) further involves priming the cytotoxic cell by contacting the cytotoxic cell with a priming agent in an amount sufficient to prime the cytotoxic cell, and activating the cytotoxic cell by contacting the cytotoxic cell with an activating agent in an amount sufficient to induce the cytotoxic cell to mediate an increase in biological responses chosen from tumoricidal activity, tumoristatic activity, phagocytosis, lysis and production of biological response modifiers. In (M3), the step of enhancing A1 adenosine receptor signaling, involves correcting an A1 adenosine receptor deficiency in the antigen-presenting cell and further involves administering an activating agent to the antigen-presenting cell in an amount sufficient to increase the number of A1 adenosine receptors on the antigen-presenting cell plasma membrane. The activating agent is chosen from A1 adenosine receptor agonists, cisplatin, dexamethasone, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, mitoxantrone, carbamazepine, adenosine receptor antagonists, nucleotide sequence encoding the A1 adenosine receptor, subjecting the cells to ischemic conditions, allosteric enhancers and protein kinase inhibitors. The step of enhancing A1 adenosine receptor signaling, involves correcting an A1 adenosine receptor deficiency in the antigen-presenting cell and further involves genetically altering A1 adenosine receptor expression in the antigen-presenting cell or chemically altering A1 adenosine receptor expression in the antigen-presenting cell. In (M4), the effector cell is chosen from monocytes, macrophages, lymphocytes, B cells, T cells, natural killer cells, mast cells, basophils, eosinophils, plasma cells, microglia, Kupffer cells, granulocytes, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells. The activating agent is administered in the presence or absence of an antigen. In (M5), the desensitizing agent is chosen from adenosine deaminase, allosteric

enhancers, and protein kinase inhibitors. The nucleotide sequence encoding a protein capable of preventing desensitization of A1 adenosine receptor responses leads to an increased expression of spinophilin, alkaline phosphatase, protein phosphatase 1 (PP1), or protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A). The (a) of (M6) further involves priming the antigen-presenting cells by contact with a priming agent in an amount sufficient to prime the antigen-presenting cells. In (b) of (M6), the specific target is an A1 adenosine receptor or is an extracellular domain of an A1 adenosine receptor.
Preferred Composition: C1 further comprises an immunomodulator, a priming agent, carrier and adjuvant. C1 is lyophilized, and is an immunogenic composition. The carrier is an aqueous carrier or a solid carrier.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-766883 [75] WPIDS
CR 2004-766856 [75]; 2005-173108 [18]
DNC C2004-268974
TI New isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a sequence encoding Stress-Related Protein (SRP), useful for producing transformed plants with altered metabolic activity resulting in increased tolerance or resistance to environmental stress.
DC C06 D16
IN CHARDONNENS, A; CHEN, R; MCKERSIE, B; PUZIO, P; SARRIA-MILLAN, R; SHIRLEY, A; WANG, X
PA (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH
CYC 108
PI WO 2004092398 A2 20041028 (200475)* EN 911
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
ADT WO 2004092398 A2 WO 2004-US11888 20040415
PRAI EP 2003-22225 20030930; EP 2003-8080 20030415;
EP 2003-39728 20030502; EP 2003-16672 20030801
AB WO2004092398 A UPAB: 20050316
NOVELTY - An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding a Stress-Related Protein (SRP), is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleic acid molecule selected from:
(a) nucleic acid molecule encoding of the polypeptide given in the specification or its fragment, which confers an altered metabolic activity in an organism or its part;
(b) nucleic acid molecule comprising of the nucleic acid molecule given in the specification;
(c) nucleic acid molecule whose sequence can be deduced from a polypeptide sequence encoded by a nucleic acid molecule of (a) or (b) as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code and confers an altered metabolic activity in an organism or its part;
(d) nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide which has at least 50% identity with the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid molecule of (a) to (c) and confers an altered metabolic activity in an organism or its part;
(e) nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule of (a) to (c) and confers an altered metabolic activity in an organism or its part;
(f) nucleic acid molecule which encompasses a nucleic acid molecule which is obtained by amplifying nucleic acid molecules from a cDNA library

or a genomic library using the primers given in the specification and confers an altered metabolic activity in an organism or its part;

(g) nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide which is isolated with the aid of monoclonal antibodies against a polypeptide encoded by one of the nucleic acid molecules of (a) to (f) and confers an altered metabolic activity in an organism or its part;

(h) nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide comprising the consensus sequence given in the specification and confers an altered metabolic activity in an organism or its part; or

(i) nucleic acid molecule which is obtainable by screening a suitable nucleic acid library with a probe comprising one of the sequences of the nucleic acid molecule of (a) to (h) or with a fragment having at least 15 nt, preferably 20 nt to 500 nt of the nucleic acid molecule in (a) to (h) and confers altered metabolic activity in an organism or its part, where the nucleic acid molecule distinguishes over the sequence given in the specification by one or more nucleotides.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a transformed plant cell with altered metabolic activity compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild type plant cell, where the metabolic activity is altered by transformation with a SRP coding nucleic acid and results in increased tolerance and/or resistance to an environmental stress as compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild type plant cell;

(2) a transgenic plant generated from the plant cell above and which is a monocot or dicot plant, or a gymnosperm plant;

(3) a seed produced by a transgenic plant above, where the seed is genetically homozygous for a transgene conferring altered metabolic activity resulting in an increased tolerance to environmental stress as compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild type plant;

(4) a nucleic acid construct which confers the expression of the nucleic acid molecule above comprising one or more regulatory elements, where expression of the SRP coding nucleic acid in a host cell results in altered metabolic activity resulting in increased tolerance to environmental stress as compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild type host cell;

(5) a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule above or the nucleic acid construct of (4);

(6) a host cell, which has been transformed stably or transiently with the vector of (5), the nucleic acid molecules above, or the nucleic acid construct of (4);

(7) an isolated Stress Related Protein (SRP) selected from the amino acid sequences fully given in the specification and/or its homologues;

(8) a method of producing a transgenic plant with altered metabolic activity compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild type plant cell;

(9) modifying stress tolerance of a plant;

(10) detecting environmental stress in plant cells or plants;

(11) screening plant cells or plants for increased tolerance and/or resistance to environmental stress;

(12) breeding plant cells or plants towards increased tolerance and/or resistance to environmental stress;

(13) a plant cell comprising the nucleic acid construct of (4) or the vector of (5);

(14) a plant comprising the cell of (15);

(15) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a polynucleotide selected from: (a) a nucleic acid sequence fully given in the specification; (b) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide fully given in the specification; (c) a polynucleotide having at least 70% sequence identity with a (a), where expression of the polynucleotide confers increased tolerance to one or more abiotic stress in a plant as compared to a corresponding non-transformed plant; or (d) a polynucleotide hybridizing to (a), where

expression of the polynucleotide confers increased tolerance to one or more abiotic stress in a plant as compared to a corresponding non-transformed plant;

(16) a vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid of (17);

(17) a plant stably transformed with the isolated nucleic acid of (17);

(18) a plant stably transformed with the vector of (19);

(19) a seed of the plant of (20), where the seed comprises the isolated nucleic acid of (17) or the vector of (18);

(20) increasing tolerance of a plant to at least one abiotic stress;

(21) a plant transformed with the nucleic acids above; and

(22) a seed of the plant of (23).

USE - The SRP encoding nucleic acids or its homologues are useful for preparing a plant cell with increased environmental stress tolerance. The altered metabolic activity and/or a SRP encoding nucleic acids or its homologues are useful as markers for selection of plants or plant cells with increased tolerance to environmental stress, or for detection of stress in plants or plant cells (all claimed). The nucleic acids are useful for producing transformed plants with altered metabolic activity resulting in increased tolerance and/or resistance to an environmental stress as compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild-type plant cell.

Dwg.0/2

TECH UPTX: 20041122

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Plant/Plant Cell: In the plant cell above, the metabolic activity is altered concerning one or more metabolites selected from 2,3-dimethyl-5-phytylquinol, 2-hydroxy-palmitic acid, 3,4-dihydroxyphenyl-alanine (= dopa), 3-hydroxy-palmitic acid, 5-oxoproline, alanine, alpha linolenic acid (c18:3 (c9, c12, c15)), alpha-tocopherol, aminoadipic acid, anhydroglucose, arginine, aspartic acid, beta-apo-8' carotenal, beta-carotene, beta-sitosterol, beta-tocopherol, (delta-7-cis,10-cis)-hexadecadienic acid, hexadecatrienic acid, margaric acid, delta-15-cis-tetracosenic acid, ferulic acid, campesterol, cerotic acid (c26:0), citrulline, cryptoxanthine, eicosenoic acid (20:1), fructose, fumarate, galactose, gamma-aminobutyric acid, gamma-tocopherol, gluconic acid, glucose, glutamic acid, glutamine, glycerate, glycerinaldehyde, glycerol, glycerol-3-phosphate, glycine, homoserine, inositol, isoleucine, iso-maltose, isopentenyl pyrophosphate, leucine, lignoceric acid (c24:0), linoleic acid (c18:2 (c9, c12)), luteine, lycopene, malate, **mannose**, methionine, methylgalactofuranoside, methylgalactopyranoside, palmitic acid (c16:0), phenylalanine, phosphate, proline, putrescine, pyruvate, raffinose, ribonic acid, serine, shikimate, sinapine acid, stearic acid (c18:0), succinate, sucrose, threonine, triacontanoic acid, tryptophane, tyrosine, ubiquinone, udp-glucose, valine, or zeaxanthine. The metabolic activity is altered by transformation with a SRP coding nucleic acid selected from the nucleic acid molecules above. Environmental stress is selected from salinity, drought, temperature, metal, chemical, pathogenic, or oxidative stresses, or its combinations. The transgenic plant cell is derived from a monocotyledonous plant or a dicotyledonous plant selected from maize, wheat, rye, oat, triticale, rice, barley, soybean, peanut, cotton, rapeseed, canola, manihot, pepper, sunflower, flax, borage, safflower, linseed, primrose, turnip rape, tagetes, solanaceous plants, potato, tobacco, eggplant, tomato, Vicia species, pea, alfalfa, coffee, cacao, tea, **Salix** species, oil palm, coconut, perennial grass, forage crops, or Arabidopsis thaliana. The transgenic plant cell is also derived from a gymnosperm plant. Preferably, the plant is spruce, pine, or fir. Preferred Stress Related Protein: The Stress Related Protein is selected from yeast, preferably Saccharomyces cerevisiae, or Escherichia colie, Brassica napus, Glycine max, or Oryza sativa.

Preferred Method: Producing a transgenic plant with altered metabolic activity compared to a corresponding non transformed wild type plant cell comprises transforming a plant cell with an expression vector above, and generating from the plant cell a transgenic plant with an increased tolerance to environmental stress as compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild type plant. The SRP coding nucleic acid is selected from nucleic acid sequences fully given in the specification and/or its homologues. The SRP coding nucleic acid is at least about 50% homologous to the nucleic acids fully given in the specification. Modifying stress tolerance of a plant comprises modifying the level of expression of an SRP in the plant. An expression vector is used in the method above. The stress tolerance is decreased. The plant is transgenic. It is transformed with an inducible promoter that directs expression of the SRP. The promoter is tissue specific or developmentally regulated. The SRP expression is modified by administration of a targeting nucleic sequence complementary to the regulatory region of the SRP encoding nucleic acid and/or by a transcription factor and/or by a zinc finger protein. Detecting environmental stress in plant cells or plants comprises screening the plant cells for altered metabolic activity as compared to non-stress conditions. Screening plant cells or plants for increased tolerance and/or resistance to environmental stress comprises screening the plant cells under stress conditions for altered metabolic activity as compared to non-stress conditions. Breeding plant cells or plants towards increased tolerance and/or resistance to environmental stress comprises screening the plant cells under stress conditions for altered metabolic activity as compared to non-stress conditions and selecting those with increased tolerance and/or resistance to environmental stress. The altered metabolic activity is by transformation with SRP coding nucleic acid. It is transformation with one or more SRP coding nucleic acids fully given in the specification and/or its homologues. Increasing tolerance of a plant to at least one abiotic stress comprises transforming a plant with the isolated nucleic acids above or the vectors above.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-766856 [75] WPIDS
CR 2004-766883 [75]; 2005-173108 [18]
DNC C2004-268947
TI New transformed plant cell with altered metabolic activity compared to a corresponding non transformed wild type plant cell, useful for producing, screening and breeding plants with increased tolerance to environmental stress.
DC C06 D16 P13
IN CHARDONNENS, A; CHEN, R; PUENTE, P; PUZIO, P
PA (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH
CYC 109
PI WO 2004092349 A2 20041028 (200475)* EN 607
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
EP 1615998 A2 20060118 (200606) EN
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
ADT WO 2004092349 A2 WO 2004-US11887 20040415; EP 1615998 A2 EP 2004-759579 20040415, WO 2004-US11887 20040415
FDT EP 1615998 A2 Based on WO 2004092349
PRAI EP 2003-22226 20030930; EP 2003-8079 20030415;

EP 2003-16671 20030801
AB WO2004092349 A UPAB: 20060124
NOVELTY - A transformed plant cell with altered metabolic activity compared to a corresponding non transformed wild type plant cell, where the metabolic activity is altered by an inactivated or down-regulated gene and results in increased tolerance and/or resistance to an environmental stress as compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild type plant cell, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) a transformed plant generated from the plant cell, which is a monocot or a dicot plant;

(2) a seed produced by the transformed plant, where the seed is at least genetically heterozygous for a gene, that when inactivated or down-regulated confers increased tolerance to environmental stress as compared to a wild type plant;

(3) a method of producing a transformed plant with altered metabolic activity compared to a corresponding non transformed wild type plant cell by inactivation or down-regulation of a gene in the transformed plant resulting in increased tolerance and/or resistance to environmental stress as compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild type plant;

(4) a method of inducing increased tolerance and/or resistance to environmental stress as compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild type plant in the plant cell or plant by altering metabolic activity compared to a corresponding non transformed wild type plant cell by inactivation or down-regulation of one or more genes encoded by one or more nucleic acids;

(5) a plant expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid construct, which when expressed allows inactivation or down-regulation of one or more genes encoded by one or more nucleic acids;

(6) a method of detecting environmental stress in plant cells or plants;

(7) a method of screening plant cells or plants for increased tolerance and/or resistance to environmental stress;

(8) a method of breeding plant cells or plants towards increased tolerance and/or resistance to environmental stress;

(9) a transformed plant cell with an inactivated or down-regulated gene encoded by a nucleic acid sequence selected from any of those given in the specification;

(10) an isolated nucleic acid molecule, which, as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, can be derived from a polypeptide sequences given in the specification and having biological activity;

(11) an isolated polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid molecule;

(12) an antibody, which specifically binds to the polypeptide;

(13) a transformed plant cell where the increased tolerance and/or resistance to an environmental stress is conferred by one or more inactivated or down-regulated genes encoded by one or more nucleic acid sequences cited above; and

(14) a plant comprising the cell.

USE - The transformed plant cell is useful for producing, screening and breeding plants with increased tolerance to environmental stress, and for detecting stress in cells or plants.

Dwg.0/0

TECH UPTX: 20041122
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Cell: The transformed plant cell comprises a metabolic activity that is altered concerning one or more metabolites selected from 2,3-dimethyl-5-phytylquinol, 2-hydroxy-palmitic acid, 3,4 dihydroxyphenylalaninedopa, 3-hydroxy-palmitie acid, 5-oxoproline, alanine, alpha linolenic acid, alpha-tocopherol, aminoadipic acid, anhydroglucose, arginine, aspartic acid, beta-apo-81 carotenal,

beta-carotene, beta-sitosterol, beta-tocopherol, (delta-7-cis,10-cis)-hexadecadienic acid, hexadecatrienic acid, margaric acid, delta-15-cis-tetracosenic acid, ferulic acid, campesterol, cerotic acid (c26:0), citrulline, cryptoxanthine, eicosenoic acid (20:1), fructose, fumarate, galactose, gamma-aminobutyric acid, gamma-tocopherol, gluconic acid, glucose, glutamic acid, glutamine, glycerate, glycerinaldehyde, glycerol, glycerol-3-phosphate, glycine, homoserine, inositol, isoleucine, iso-maltose, isopentenyl pyrophosphate, leucine, lignoceric acid (c24:0), linoleic acid (c18:2 (c9, c12)), luteine, lycopene, malate, **mannose**, methionine, methylgalactofuranoside, methylgalactopyranoside, methylgalactopyranoside, palmitic acid (c16:0), phenylalanine, phosphate, proline, putrescine, pyruvate, raffinose, ribonic acid, serine, shikimate, sinapine acid, stearic acid (c18:0), succinate, sucrose, threonine, triacontanoic acid, tryptophane, tyrosine, ubiquinone, udp-glucose, valine, and zeaxanthine. The metabolic activity is altered by one or more inactivated or down-regulated genes encoded by one or more nucleic acid sequences. The plant is selected from maize, wheat, rye, oat, triticale, rice, barley, soybean, peanut, cotton, rapeseed, canola, manihot, pepper, sunflower, flax, borage, safflower, linseed, primrose, rapeseed, turnip rape, tagetes, solanaceous plants, potato, tobacco, eggplant, tomato, Vicia species, pea, alfalfa, coffee, cacao, tea, **Salix** species, oil palm, coconut, perennial grass, forage crops and Arabidopsis thaliana.

The environmental stress is selected from salinity, drought, temperature, metal, chemical, pathogenic and oxidative stresses, or their combinations. The transformed plant cell is derived from a monocotyledonous or dicotyledonous plant. It is derived from a gymnosperm plant. The plant is selected from spruce, pine and fir.

Preferred Method: In inducing increased tolerance and/or resistance to environmental stress as compared to a corresponding non-transformed wild type plant in a plant cell, or plant, the inactivation or down-regulation of the gene is achieved by double-stranded RNA interference (dsRNAi), introduction of an antisense nucleic acid, a ribozyme, an antisense nucleic acid combined with a ribozyme, a nucleic acid encoding a co-suppressor, a nucleic acid encoding a dominant negative protein, DNA- or RNA- or protein-binding factors targeting said gene or -RNA or -proteins, RNA degradation inducing viral nucleic acids and expression systems, systems for inducing a homolog recombination of the genes, mutations in the genes or their combinations.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-570523 [55] WPIDS
DNC C2004-208289
TI Use of D-**mannose** for maintenance of **urinary** tract health in the face of **infection** e.g. E. Coli **infection**
.
DC B03 B04
IN ONEAL, J; WHITE, G
PA (ONEA-I) ONEAL J; (WHIT-I) WHITE G
CYC 1
PI US 2004147459 A1 20040729 (200455)* 6
ADT US 2004147459 A1 Provisional US 2002-420696P 20021023, US 2003-691423 20031022
PRAI US 2002-420696P 20021023; US 2003-691423 20031022
AB US2004147459 A UPAB: 20040826
NOVELTY - Maintenance of **urinary** tract health in the face of **infection** involves administering a dosage of 1 - 2 teaspoons of D-**mannose** three times a day with meals for 1 - 2 weeks or until the symptoms subside.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a

composition comprising a therapeutic dosage of D-**mannose** and a therapeutic dosage of at least one of an extract of **Crataeva** nurvala, **willow bark** or **pollen** extract simultaneously with D-**mannose.**

ACTIVITY - Uropathic; Antimicrobial.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - E. coli urethral epithelial cell attachment inhibitor.

USE - For maintaining **urinary** tract health in the face of **infection**; in combination with a capsule containing herbs that affect the **urinary** tract; and for dealing with a **urinary** tract **infection** (all claimed). The **urinary** tract **infection** include E. coli **infection.**

ADVANTAGE - The use of D-**mannose** in the maintenance of **urinary** tract health in the face of **infection** and in the treatment of **urinary** tract **infection** preferentially provides attachment of E. coli fimbriae to the administered D-**mannose** present in the **urine**, rather than attachment to D-**mannose** in the epithelial cells of the **urinary** tract. This results in the E. coli bacteria surrounded by the molecules of D-**mannose** and promotes their natural elimination by mechanical and not pharmacological action. The few remaining bacteria can then be better handled by the body's natural defenses, the white blood cells. **Mannose** can not be broken down in the body, and thus is safe for diabetics, pregnant women and the elderly, and is virtually free from the risk of overdose The method does not involve the use of antibiotics and hence avoids the side effects and resistant stain development associated with them. The administration regimen provides a quantity of **mannose** sufficient to remove a majority of E/ coli in the **urinary** tract, while improving the ease of use and compliance. The dosages are effective in doctor-run trials.

Dwg.0/3

TECH UPTX: 20040826

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Method: D-**Mannose** is administered in a capsule containing herbs that affect the **urinary** tract. The method further involves administering at least one of an extract of **Crataeva** nurvala, **willow bark** or **pollen** extract simultaneously with D-**mannose.**

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-070543 [07] WPIDS
DNC C2004-029123
TI Production of fermented hydrolyzed medium for treating e.g. infectious disease, by mixing small pieces of solid food ingredient with liquid ingredient, adding sugar and fermenting until mixture reaches preset acidity.
DC B04 C03 D13 D16 D21
IN SOBOL, C V; SOBOL, Y T
PA (SOBO-I) SOBOL C V; (SOBO-I) SOBOL Y T; (TECH-N) TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION CORP
CYC 100
PI US 2003235559 A1 20031225 (200407)* 9
WO 2004000038 A1 20031231 (200407) EN
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
AU 2003236536 A1 20040106 (200447)

US 6953574 B2 20051011 (200567)
ADT US 2003235559 A1 US 2002-178447 20020621; WO 2004000038 A1 WO 2003-US18831 20030613; AU 2003236536 A1 AU 2003-236536 20030613; US 6953574 B2 US 2002-178447 20020621
FDT AU 2003236536 A1 Based on WO 2004000038
PRAI US 2002-178447 20020621
AB US2003235559 A UPAB: 20040128
NOVELTY - Production of a fermented hydrolyzed medium, comprising mixing small pieces of solid food ingredient (70-5 %, by weight) with the biocompatible liquid ingredient (10-90 %, by weight), adding sugar (0.1-30 % by weight) to the mixture and fermenting the mixture at 35-58 deg. C until the mixture reaches an acidity of 300-900 deg. T and obtaining high acidity medium with high concentration of microorganism and their metabolic products, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) treating a medical condition comprising producing a hydrolyzed medium with high acidity of at least 300 deg. T, containing non-pathogenic microorganism and their highly concentrated metabolic products, by:

(a) fermenting a mixture of biocompatible liquid ingredient and sugar ingredient for 3-14 days at 10-58 deg. C; and

(b) applying the medium by oral, transcutaneous, inhalation, rectal, vaginal, nasal, topical, intravenous after removal of microorganism and intraperitoneal; and

(2) increasing skin elasticity, promoting skin regeneration, reducing hems, scars and wrinkles, and healing burnt skin which involves producing the medium as above and applying on the skin.

ACTIVITY - Virucide; Fungicide; Protozoacide; Antibacterial; Cytostatic; Cardiovascular-Gen.; Nephrotropic; Hepatotropic; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Neuroprotective; Immunosuppressive; Antidiabetic; Anti-HIV; Tuberculostatic; Antiinflammatory; Respiratory-Gen.; Nootropic; Endocrine-Gen.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating and preventing viral, fungi, protozoal or bacterial **infection**, cancer, cardiovascular disease, kidney or liver condition, digestion disease, neurodegenerative disease, transplanted organ, autoimmune disease, diabetic condition, excessive radiation condition, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, herpes, influenza, poliomyelitis virus, lung disease, Alzheimer's disease or dementia, disease of sexual organs and abnormality (claimed), and as a feed supplement for prevention and treatment of **infection** disease, for growth promotion to improve feed conversion and to increase the yield of useful products such as milk and eggs, used in cosmetics industry for improving skin and in food industry for production of dairy products, to accelerate cheese ripening and maturation, and for improving the cultivation and long-term storage preservation of viable Lactobacilli, acetic, propionic and bifidobacteria in their most active state.

ADVANTAGE - The medium has physiologically beneficial effects and therapeutic activity against various diseases, including several life-threatening condition. The fermented medium allows the microorganism to remain alive in active state, so that better conditions are created for attachment to the appropriate tissue of the host. The medium has high acidity and promotes higher vitality of the microorganisms. The medium is produced using the natural sources such as fruits and vegetables and does not require heavy food processing or heat. The medium contains live non-pathogenic microorganism in low concentration. The medium is non-toxic, highly safe and advantageously used in high-risk patients such as elderly, hospitalized and immuno-compromised, AIDS patients without any side effects. The medium does not produce any side effects in babies or

pregnant women. The medium has abroad spectrum of therapeutic potential including reduction of DNA damage of the host cells.
Dwg.0/0

TECH UPTX: 20040128
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - FOOD - Preferred Components: The solid food ingredient a plant selected from vegetables, herbs, grains and fruits. The biocompatible liquid ingredient is selected from water, juice, milk and whey. The high protein ingredient is an offal product or a sea product. The vegetable ingredient is a fruit, a berry, a high protein, an herb, a beekeeping, a mash, and proteolytic ferment ingredients. The liquid ingredient (in %, by weight) (25-80), vegetable ingredient (1-30), fruit ingredient (1-20), berry ingredient (1-20), herb ingredient (1-15), high protein ingredient (1-30), beekeeping ingredient (0.1-5), sprouting grain ingredient (1-10), mash ingredient (1-15), and proteolytic ferment ingredient (0.1-1.0) are mixed. Sugar is added and dissolved in water. Then, a chemical ingredient selected from potassium, sodium, magnesium, and trace of cobalt, manganese, calcium and alcohol is added. The grain ingredient is obtained by sprouting the grains selected from rye, lentil, wheat, barley and beans, for 2-6 days at 20-30 degreesC in humid air environment. The sprouting grain ingredient is seeded with food grade fungi. The non-pathogenic microorganism is a bacteria or yeast. The non-pathogenic bacteria is selected from Lactobacilli, Bifidobacteria, Streptococci, Pedicocci, Leuconostoc, Propionic and acetic bacteria. The Lactobacilli bacteria is selected from L. acidophilus, L. bifudus, L. brevis, L. bulgaricus, L. delbrucki, L. casei, L. cellobiosus, L. fermentum, L. gasseri, L. germentum, L. plantarum, L. reuteri, L. rhamnosus, L. sake, L. salivaroes, L. thermophilus and L. xylosus. The Bifidobacteria is selected from B. adolescentis, B. bifidum, B. breve, B. cereus, B. infantis, B. lactis, B. longum and B. thermophilus. The vegetables ingredient is a leaf or root vegetables selected from cabbage, beet, rutabaga, carrot, pumpkin, spinach, beet, watermelon, melon, peanut, artichoke, eggplant, pepper sweet, asparagus, and tomato. The fruit ingredient is selected from apple, pear, kiwi, plum, citrus, grape, raisin, mango, guava, biwa, cornel, fig, cherry plum, quince, peach, pomegranate, avocado, pineapple, data, papaya, and banana. The berry ingredient is selected from raspberry, bilberry, guelder rose, dog rose, red ash berry, black ash berry, red currant, black currant, white currant, sea-buck-thorn berry, gooseberry, schizandra, blackberry, cowberry, bird cherry, cranberry, sweet cherry, cherry and straw berry. The herb ingredient is selected from ginseng, celery, parsley, dill, dandelion, nettle, and spinach. The offal ingredient is selected from spleen, kidney, heart, liver, brains, maw, and stomach. The beekeeping ingredient is selected from propolis, honey royal jelly, and **pollen** of flower. The proteolytic ferment ingredient is pepsin. The sugar ingredient is selected from glucose, fructose, sucrose, **mannose**, maltose, galactose, raffinose, corn syrup and lactose.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2003-370635 [35] WPIDS
CR 2002-499092 [53]
DNN N2003-295589 DNC C2003-098071
TI Lateral flow immunoassay device for detecting immune reactants, comprises a test strip having a sample site, colorimetric labeling site, and reaction sites each containing different allergens immobilized by a solubilizing agent.
DC B04 D16 S03
IN FORD, G M; HUBSCHER, T T; RUPPENTHAL, T M
PA (DEXA-N) DEXALL BIOMEDICAL LABS INC
CYC 1
PI US 6528325 B1 20030304 (200335)* 9

ADT US 6528325 B1 US 2000-689682 20001013
PRAI US 2000-689682 20001013
AB US 6528325 B UPAB: 20030603
NOVELTY - A lateral flow immunoassay device, comprising a test strip which comprises:
(a) a sample site for applying antibodies;
(b) a colorimetric labeling site; and
(c) reaction sites, each containing a different allergen such that when IgE antibodies labeled with colorimetric labeled anti-IgE antibodies come in contact with an antigen to which the IgE antibodies react, the reaction sites develop a colored line, indicating a positive response, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A lateral flow immunoassay device for detecting immune reactants, comprising a test strip (7) which comprises:
(a) a sample site for applying a sample comprising antibodies;
(b) a colorimetric labeling site positioned downstream from the sample site, comprising colorimetric labeled anti-IgE antibody; and
(c) reaction sites downstream from the labeling site, each containing a different allergen such that when IgE antibodies labeled with colorimetric labeled anti-IgE antibodies come in contact with an antigen to which the IgE antibodies react, the reaction sites develop a colored line, indicating a positive response, and where the allergens are immobilized to the test strip using solubilizing agent(s) present in an amount such that the allergen protein tertiary structure unfolds to allow for greater binding of the antigen to the test strip, and at least one of the solubilizing agents is a sugar or alcohol, is new.
USE - The invention is used for detecting immune reactants by applying a sample containing antibodies on the immunoassay device, and reading the immunoassay device (claimed). It is used for detecting the presence of antibodies in human or animal bodily fluids (e.g., blood, serum, plasma, **urine**, colostrum, milk, tears or saliva) to analytes such as bacteria, Chlamydiae, Rickettsiae, protozoa, allergens, autoimmune antigens, viral proteins, and carbohydrates.
ADVANTAGE - The invention provides a fast and effective lateral flow assay test for the testing of multiple-class specific antibodies. It can distinguish between reactive antibody contained in the classes of human antibody.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a perspective view of a lateral flow immunoassay.
Test strip 7
Dwg.1/6
TECH UPTX: 20030603
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING - Preferred Device: The allergens include **pollens**, dust mite allergens, molds, animal epithelium, foods, and/or allergen mixes. At least one solubilizing agent is selected from sucrose, **mannose**, fructose, ethylene glycol, ethanol, methanol, glycerin, or dextran.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2002-527335 [56] WPIDS
DNC C2002-149274
TI Immunizing, modulating immune response, vaccinating against a disease, and sterilizing, a subject, by administering a composition of antigen and carbohydrate polymer comprising **mannose** to mucosal site of subject.
DC B04 D16
IN CHEERS, C; MCKENZIE, I F C; PIETERSZ, G A; STAMBAS, J; MCKENZIE, L F C
PA (AUST-N) AUSTIN RES INST; (UYME) UNIV MELBOURNE; (CHEE-I) CHEERS C; (MCKE-I) MCKENZIE L F C; (PIET-I) PIETERSZ G A; (STAM-I) STAMBAS J
CYC 97

PI WO 2001093912 A1 20011213 (200256)* EN 70
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2001063653 A 20011217 (200256)
EP 1301208 A1 20030416 (200328) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
US 2004043032 A1 20040304 (200417)

ADT WO 2001093912 A1 WO 2001-AU669 20010606; AU 2001063653 A AU 2001-63653 20010606; EP 1301208 A1 EP 2001-937864 20010606, WO 2001-AU669 20010606; US 2004043032 A1 WO 2001-AU669 20010606, US 2003-297256 20030512

FDT AU 2001063653 A Based on WO 2001093912; EP 1301208 A1 Based on WO 2001093912

PRAI AU 2000-7977 20000606

AB WO 200193912 A UPAB: 20020903

NOVELTY - Immunizing (M1) a subject, modulating an immune response at a mucosal site in a subject, vaccinating a subject against a disease and sterilizing a non-human subject, involves administering a composition (I) comprising an antigen (A) and a carbohydrate polymer (P) comprising **mannose** to a mucosal site of the subject.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a composition (I) adapted to be administered at a mucosal site of a subject, to generate an immune response, comprising (A) and (P).

ACTIVITY - Ophthalmological; antibacterial; virucide; tuberculostatic; fungicide; protozoacide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Inducer of Th1/Th2 cytokine response (claimed); vaccine.

(CBA x BALB/c) F1 mice were immunized intranasally with M-LLOP (mannan-listeriolysin O (LLO) glutathione-S-transferase (GST) fusion protein (LLOP) conjugate), and tears and lung washings were collected on days 24 and 35, respectively. Mice immunized with M-LLOP conjugate produced significantly higher titres of IgA (p less than 0.01) in tears when compared with the unconjugated controls. The same trend was observed in the lungs at day 35. Significantly higher titers of IgA were detected in mice immunized with M-LLOP (1/975) compared with LLOP alone (1/38) (p less than 0.05).

USE - The method is useful for immunizing a subject, modulating an immune response at a mucosal site of a subject, vaccinating a subject and sterilizing a non-human subject. (I) is useful in the manufacture of a medicament for the modulation of an immune response in a subject and in the manufacture of a vaccine suitable for administration to a mucosal site (claimed).

(I) is useful for treating diseases or **infection** of the eyes such as trachoma or conjunctivitis, listeriosis, tuberculosis, influenza, colds, respiratory diseases, sexually transmitted diseases or infetions by viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa or other microorganisms or pathogens.

Dwg.0/15

TECH UPTX: 20020903

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Method: The immune response further involves stimulation of mediators of cellular immunity such as Th1 and/or Th2. The mucosal or secretory immune response is stronger than a systemic immune response.

Preferred Antigen: (A) is selected from **pollens**, allergens, bacteria, viruses, yeast, fungi, protozoa, or other microorganisms including pathogens of humans, animals and plants. Alternatively, (A) is

selected from any one of the 37 antigens given in the specification, e.g. influenza virus, haemagglutinin of influenza, Porphyromona gingivalis, proteinase and adhesin epitopes of Porphyromona gingivalis, Helicobacter pylori, urease of Helicobacter pylori, rotavirus, recombinant VP5 protein of rotavirus, HIV, gp120 of HIV, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), surface proteins of RSV and ovalbumin peptides and Listeria monocytogenes, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Mycobacterium avium, BCG, influenza nucleoprotein, RSV F or G proteins, Candida albicans and Chlamydia trachomatis or their outer membrane proteins, Neisseria meningitidis class 1 outer protein, Herpes simplex virus type I glycoprotein G or gp D or CP27, Human Papilloma Virus, Murray valley encephalitis virus E glycoprotein, or their antigenic portions and derivatives.
(A) is conjugated to oxidized mannan.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1999-254927 [21] WPIDS
DNC C1999-074606
TI Immunoregulatory composition comprising **mannose** receptor-bearing cells, an antigen and **mannose**, useful for prevention/treatment of cancer.
DC B04 D16
IN APOSTOLOPOULOS, V; MCKENZIE, I F C; PIETERSZ, G A
PA (AUST-N) AUSTIN RES INST
CYC 82
PI WO 9916455 A1 19990408 (199921)* EN 82
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
AU 9894555 A 19990423 (199935)
EP 1027063 A1 20000816 (200040) EN
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI NL PT SE
JP 2001517709 W 20011009 (200174) 75
AU 754065 B 20021107 (200302)
ADT WO 9916455 A1 WO 1998-IB1718 19980929; AU 9894555 A AU 1998-94555 19980929; EP 1027063 A1 EP 1998-947738 19980929, WO 1998-IB1718 19980929; JP 2001517709 W WO 1998-IB1718 19980929, JP 2000-513589 19980929; AU 754065 B AU 1998-94555 19980929
FDT AU 9894555 A Based on WO 9916455; EP 1027063 A1 Based on WO 9916455; JP 2001517709 W Based on WO 9916455; AU 754065 B Previous Publ. AU 9894555, Based on WO 9916455
PRAI US 1997-60594P 19970929
AB WO 9916455 A UPAB: 20011203
NOVELTY - An immunoregulatory composition (I) comprising isolated **mannose** receptor-bearing cells and a conjugate comprising an antigen and a **mannose** selected from fully oxidized and partially reduced **mannose** having aldehydes.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) a composition (II) comprising an immunoregulatory **mannose** -receptor bearing cell population, derived by culturing **mannose** -receptor bearing cells under conditions comprising an antigen delivery system;
(2) an immunoregulatory **mannose** receptor-bearing cell population, derived by culturing **mannose** receptor-bearing cells in vitro with biological response modifiers to enhance the population, then incubating with (I);
(3) a mucin antigen delivery vehicle, comprising (I);

(4) a method (II) for obtaining a population comprising immunoregulatory **mannose** receptor-bearing cells, comprising culturing with an antigen delivery medium; and

(5) a method (III) for inducing an immune response comprising administering (I).

USE - (I) is useful as a therapeutic agent in animals with natural antibodies against mucin, for inducing a cell mediated immune response specifically to mucin. It is useful for prevention/treatment of tumors, particularly adenocarcinoma, more particularly breast cancer.

ADVANTAGE - Prior art methods for removal of tumors uses disfiguring and costly surgery, and/or chemotherapeutic and radiation methods with severe side-effects. The new composition is non-toxic

Dwg.0/14

TECH UPTX: 19990603

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - BIOLOGY - Preferred Composition: (I) preferably has a partially reduced **mannose** having aldehydes, and the receptor-bearing cells are derived from cells selected from peripheral blood leukocytes, bone marrow, stem cells, tumor cells, stromal cells, peritoneal cells, spleen, lung and lymph node cells. The cells comprise cells enriched for macrophage or dendritic cells. The cells comprise cells that express molecules selected from **mannose** receptor, CD11b, CD14, CD68, CD80 and CD86. The cells are combined with the conjugate in vitro or in vivo. The cells comprise cells that have been contacted with at least one biological response modifier, which are capable of inducing **mannose** receptors on capable cells. The modifier is a cytokine or vitamin, selected from GM-CSF, interleukin-3, interleukin-4, vitamin D, GM-CSF, Flt-3 ligand and TNFalpha.

The **mannose** is a conformational or configurational isomer of **mannose**, and comprises a carbohydrate polymer of at least 2 units.

The antigen delivery medium of (II) comprises a conjugate comprising an antigen and **mannose** selected from fully oxidized and preferably partially reduced **mannose** having aldehydes. The **mannose** comprises a carbohydrate polymer comprised of at least 2 carbohydrate units, where the cells have been incubated with at least one biological response modulators prior to culturing, preferably GM-CSF, interleukin-3, interleukin-4, vitamin D, GM-CSF, Flt-3 ligand and TNF alpha, and culturing in performed in vitro.

Preferred Antigen: The antigen is selected from nm23, p53, Her2.neu, MUC1, BRACA1 and 2, MAGE antigen, CEA, ErB2, **pollen**, hepatitis C virus (HIV) core, E1, E2 and NS2 proteins, Plasmodium faliciparum circumsporozoite protein, HIV-gp120/160 envelope glycoprotein, Streptococcus surface protein Ag, influenza nucleoprotein, hemagglutinin-neuraminidase surface **infection**, TcpA pilin subunit, VP1 protein, LMCV nucleoprotein, Leishmania major surface glycoprotein (gp63), Bordetealla pertussis surface protein, rabies virus G protein, Streptococcus M protein, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) F or G proteins, Epstein Barr virus (EBV) gp340 or nucleoantigen 3A, hemagglutinin, Borrelia burgdorferi outer surface protein (Osp) A, Mycobacterium tuberculosis 38 kDa lipoprotein or Ag85, Neisserai meningitidis class 1 outer protein, Varicella zoster virus IE62 and gp1, Rubella virus capsid protein, Hepatitis B virus pre S1 ag, Herpes simplex virus type I glycoprotein G or gpD or CP27, Murray valley encephalids virus E glycoprotein Hepadds A virus VP1, polio virus capsid protein VP1, -2, and -3, Chlamydia trachomatis surface protein, Hepatitis B virus envelope Ag pre S2, Human rhinovirus (HRV) capsid, papillomavirus peptides from oncogene E6 and E7, Listeria surface protein, Varicella virus envelope protein, Vaccinia virus envelope protein, Brucella surface protein, a combination of at least one of the above antigens, an amino acid subunit of the antigens comprising at least 5 amino acids, or a combination of subunits, or the antigen is a mucin polypeptide, or at

least one repeated unit or a fragment of. The antigen is preferably human mucin, comprising 2-80 repeated subunits. The subunits may comprise part of a fusion polypeptide.
Preferred Population: The **mannose** receptor-bearing cell population is cultured in vitro using method (II) for 1-6 (preferably 3) hours, and incubated for 10-30 (preferably 16-24) hours. The cells are enriched for macrophage cells or dendritic cells, and the biological response modifier (GM-CSF, interleukin-3, interleukin-4, vitamin D, GM-CSF, Flt-3 ligand and TNF alpha) increases the number of **mannose** receptors on the cells. The **mannose** is partially reduced **mannose** having aldehydes, and the antigen comprises (human) mucin.
Preferred Method: (III) induces a cell mediated immune response, using **mannose** receptor-bearing cells with an MHC matched to the recipient animal, the donor being related/unrelated.

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-710398 [70] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-250569
TITLE: Vaccine composition useful for treating or preventing group A Streptococcal **infection** in individual, comprises one or more of group A Streptococcal antigen and proteosome adjuvant.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): BATZLOFF, M R; BURT, D S; GOOD, M F; LEANDERSON, T B; LOWELL, G H; **WHITE, G L**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BURT-I) BURT D; (COUN-N) COUNCIL QUEENSLAND INST MEDICAL RES; (LEAN-I) LEANDERSON T; (LOWE-I) LOWELL G; (WHIT-I) WHITE G; (IDBI-N) ID BIOMEDICAL CORP QUEBEC
COUNTRY COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2002302132 | A1 | 20040603 | (200470)* | | 63 |
| US 2005002956 | A1 | 20050106 | (200504) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2002302132 | A1 | AU 2002-302132 | 20021115 |
| US 2005002956 | A1 Provisional | US 2002-426409P | 20021115 |
| | | US 2003-706275 | 20031113 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 2002-302132 20021115
AB AU2002302132 A UPAB: 20041101
NOVELTY - A vaccine composition (I) comprises one or more of group A Streptococcal antigen and a proteosome adjuvant.
ACTIVITY - Antibacterial.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine (claimed). Immunogenicity of the J14 peptide/proteosome adjuvant was determined in the murine model. The potential of intranasal immunization with the vaccine candidate and degree of protection inferred against intraperitoneal challenge were determined. Peptides complexed with proteosome adjuvant were used for intranasal immunization of Swiss outbred mice. Two boosts of 60 micro g peptide/30

micro l/mouse at 21 day intervals, followed the primary immunization. One day prior to the boosts and 15 days after serum IgG titres specific for J14 were measured and isotyping performed. IgA titres from salivations collected 2 days prior and 14 days after boosts were determined. Mice were intraperitoneally challenged with a dose of M1 group A streptococcal (GAS) reference strain. Peptide-proteosome adjuvant group induced significant J14 specific serum antibody titres. Overall, the average titres of the control groups were not significant compared to the J14-adjuvant groups in the final bleed. Approximately, one third of group 4 (mice immunized with the carboxyl terminal anchored J14) induced antibodies that recognized the J14 peptide.

USE - (I) is useful for the treatment or prophylaxis of a group A Streptococcal **infection** in an individual which involves administering (I) to the individual intranasally, where the treatment is effected through reduction or prevention of bacterial colonization of the throat (claimed).

Dwg.0/28

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-570523 [55] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-208289
TITLE: Use of D-**mannose** for maintenance of **urinary** tract health in the face of **infection** e.g. E. Coli **infection.**
DERWENT CLASS: B03 B04
INVENTOR(S): **ONEAL, J; WHITE, G**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ONEA-I) ONEAL J; (WHIT-I) WHITE G
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 2004147459 | A1 | 20040729 | (200455)* | | 6 |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| US 2004147459 | A1 Provisional | US 2002-420696P | 20021023 |
| | | US 2003-691423 | 20031022 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-420696P 20021023; US 2003-691423 20031022

AB US2004147459 A UPAB: 20040826

NOVELTY - Maintenance of **urinary** tract health in the face of **infection** involves administering a dosage of 1 - 2 teaspoons of D-**mannose** three times a day with meals for 1 - 2 weeks or until the symptoms subside.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a composition comprising a therapeutic dosage of D-**mannose** and a therapeutic dosage of at least one of an extract of **Crataeva** nurvala, **willow bark** or pollen extract simultaneously with D-**mannose.**

ACTIVITY - Uropathic; Antimicrobial.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - E. coli urethral epithelial cell attachment inhibitor.

USE - For maintaining **urinary** tract health in the face of **infection**; in combination with a capsule containing herbs that affect the **urinary** tract; and for dealing with a **urinary**

tract **infection** (all claimed). The **urinary** tract **infection** include E. coli **infection.**

ADVANTAGE - The use of D-**mannose** in the maintenance of **urinary** tract health in the face of **infection** and in the treatment of **urinary** tract **infection** preferentially provides attachment of E. coli fimbriae to the administered D-**mannose** present in the **urine**, rather than attachment to D-**mannose** in the epithelial cells of the **urinary** tract. This results in the E. coli bacteria surrounded by the molecules of D-**mannose** and promotes their natural elimination by mechanical and not pharmacological action. The few remaining bacteria can then be better handled by the body's natural defenses, the white blood cells. **Mannose** can not be broken down in the body, and thus is safe for diabetics, pregnant women and the elderly, and is virtually free from the risk of overdose The method does not involve the use of antibiotics and hence avoids the side effects and resistant stain development associated with them. The administration regimen provides a quantity of **mannose** sufficient to remove a majority of E/ coli in the **urinary** tract, while improving the ease of use and compliance. The dosages are effective in doctor-run trials.

Dwg.0/3

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-671302 [63] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-536060
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-183016
TITLE: Intraluminal stent or graft useful for treating atherosclerosis comprises a tubular body including several unit cells, extends from proximal to distal end, and is capable of expanding from a radially compressed state to expanded state.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 D22 P32
INVENTOR(S): **WHITE, G H**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WHIT-I) WHITE G H
COUNTRY COUNT: 102
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003053284 | A1 | 20030703 | (200363)* | EN | 23 |
| RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2002351883 | A1 | 20030709 | (200428) | | |
| US 2005182477 | A1 | 20050818 | (200555) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003053284 | A1 | WO 2002-AU1757 | 20021220 |
| AU 2002351883 | A1 | AU 2002-351883 | 20021220 |
| US 2005182477 | A1 | WO 2002-AU1757 | 20021220 |
| | | US 2005-499016 | 20050425 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2002351883 | A1 Based on | WO 2003053284 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 2001-9694 20011220; AU 2001-9693 20011220

AB WO2003053284 A UPAB: 20031001

NOVELTY - An intraluminal stent (S1) or graft (G1) comprises a tubular body extending from proximal to distal end, is capable of expanding or being expanded from a radially compressed state to a radially expanded state, and includes several unit cells. Each unit cell has a first and a second end portion, with greater dimension of the first end portion, and each optionally comprising tapering regions and a longitudinal and a traverse axis.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An intraluminal stent (S1) comprises a tubular body extending from proximal to distal end, and is capable of expanding or being expanded from a radially compressed state to a radially expanded state. (S1) comprises several unit cells and (G1) is circumferentially reinforced along at least a part of its length by several unit cells. Each unit cell has either a first end portion and a second end portion, where the first end portion has greater dimensions than the second end portion, and a longitudinal axis and a traverse axis, where each unit cell is symmetrical about its longitudinal axis and asymmetrical about the traverse axis; or each unit cell comprises a first end portion comprising several tapering regions and a second end portion comprising at least one tapering region.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of positioning (S1) or (G1) in a vessel of a patient involving:

(a) introducing a catheter or other delivery device into a vein, artery or other vessel in the body of a patient when the tubular body of (S1) or (G1) is in its radially compressed state;

(b) causing (S1) or (G1) to be carried through the catheter or other delivery device to a target site of stenosis in a vessel;

(c) causing or allowing the tubular of the intraluminal stent to expand within the vessel; and

(d) withdrawing the catheter or other delivery device along with any other apparatus used to introduce (S1) or (G1) into the vessel from the body of the patient.

USE - For treating stenosis or other conditions of the visceral arteries such as renal and mesenteric arteries, the iliac artery and the sub-clavian artery and stenotic lesions in the peripheral vasculature, the coronary circulation, the hepato-biliary and genito-**urinary** tracts; and aneurysmal disease of arteries of a patient including the aorta, renal and mesenteric arteries, the iliac artery, the sub-clavian artery and diseases of the peripheral vasculature and the coronary circulation (all claimed) such as atherosclerosis.

ADVANTAGE - (S1) And (G1) is effective in providing a stable bridge for the flow of blood through a disease section of the vessel, and has good strength and flexibility with good expansile ratio. The graft can be packaged in a compressed form into a suitable introducer catheter while at the same time provides an expanded form of suitable diameter to engage the wall of the vessel in which it is placed. The unit cells have curved or sinusoidal shape sop that any length change during radial compression of the stent or the graft is compensated for by the spring-like properties of the unit cells. The radially compressed state of the tubular body enables the delivery of the stent through an introducer catheter.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a side elevational view of the stent.

Intraluminal stent 10

Tubular body 11
Proximal end 12
Distal end 13
Unit cell 14
First end portion 15
First end 16
Second end portion 17
Second end 18
Tapering regions 21
Terminating points 22
Tapering region of the second end 23
Circumferential series 25a, 25b
Common sides 28a, 28b
Dwg.1/15

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-607877 [57] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-484708
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-165605
TITLE: Engagement device for intraluminal graft or stent has main body which expands from radially compressed state to expanded state such that, in expanded state, at least part of the body engages wall of vessel in which the device is positioned.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 D22 P32
INVENTOR(S): **WHITE, G H**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WHIT-I) WHITE G H
COUNTRY COUNT: 103
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003053283 | A1 | 20030703 | (200357)* | EN | 31 |
| RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2002350277 | A1 | 20030709 | (200428) | | |
| EP 1465550 | A1 | 20041013 | (200467) | EN | |
| R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR | | | | | |
| US 2005171599 | A1 | 20050804 | (200552) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003053283 | A1 | WO 2002-AU1725 | 20021219 |
| AU 2002350277 | A1 | AU 2002-350277 | 20021219 |
| EP 1465550 | A1 | EP 2002-784919 | 20021219 |
| | | WO 2002-AU1725 | 20021219 |
| US 2005171599 | A1 | WO 2002-AU1725 | 20021219 |
| | | US 2005-499017 | 20050401 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2002350277 | A1 Based on | WO 2003053283 |
| EP 1465550 | A1 Based on | WO 2003053283 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 2001-9692 20011220

AB WO2003053283 A UPAB: 20030906

NOVELTY - Engagement device for an intraluminal graft or stent has a main body (11) which expands from a radially compressed state to a radially expanded state such that, when in its expanded state, at least part of the main body engages a wall of a vessel in which the engagement device is positioned. The main body has a receiving section (12) to receive and engage at least a portion of the graft or stent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) an intraluminal assembly for placement in a vessel (14) of a patient, which comprises an engagement device, and an intraluminal graft or stent; and

(2) a method of positioning an engagement device for an intraluminal graft or stent in a diseased vessel of a patient, which includes introducing a catheter (24) or other delivery device into a vein, artery, or other vessel of a patient until a distal end of the catheter or other delivery device is positioned at or adjacent a target region of the diseased vessel; causing the engagement device for an intraluminal graft or stent to be carried through the catheter or other delivery device to the target region, with the main body of the device in its radially compressed state; releasing the main body from the distal end of the catheter or other delivery device and causing or allowing the main body to move to its radially expanded state within the target region of the diseased vessel such that at least part of the main body engages a wall of the target region of the vessel; positioning a radially compressed intraluminal graft or stent at least partially within the receiving region of the main body; causing or allowing the intraluminal graft or stent to move to a radially expanded state such that at least a portion of the intraluminal stent or graft engages with the receiving region of the main body; and withdrawing the catheter or other delivery device along with any other apparatus used to introduce the engagement device for an intraluminal graft or stent and/or the intraluminal graft or stent from the patient.

USE - The engagement device is used for securing or sealing an intraluminal graft or stent in place within a vessel of a patient. The intraluminal graft of stent is used in the grafting or stenting of diseased arteries of a patient including the aorta and the visceral arteries e.g., the renal and mesenteric arteries, the iliac artery, and the sub-clavian artery; or of the peripheral vasculature, the coronary circulation, the hepato-biliary, and genito-**urinary** tracts (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The inventive device eliminates the problems associated with conventional intraluminal grafts which do not align or seal well with a diseased or anatomically unique vessel structure and which have the tendency to slip within the vessel, causing the graft to occlude an opening of a pre- or post-branching vessel.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure depicts delivery of the inventive device to a target vessel.

Main body 11

Receiving section 12

Vessel 14

Outer wall 16

Internal wall 17

Catheter 24

Dwg.2b/9

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-227039 [28] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-069098
TITLE: Treating e.g. neuropathic pain, comprises administration of new and known compounds which are high potency capsaicin receptor antagonists, and are not capsaicin analogs.
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03 B07
INVENTOR(S): BAKTHAVATCHALAM, R; DESIMONE, R W; HODGETTS, K J; HUTCHINSON, A; KRAUSE, J E; **WHITE, G G**; HUTCHISON, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DESI-I) DESIMONE R W; (HODG-I) HODGETTS K J; (HUTC-I) HUTCHISON A; (KRAU-I) KRAUSE J E; (NEUR-N) NEUROGEN CORP; (WHIT-I) WHITE G G; (BAKT-I) BAKTHAVATCHALAM R
COUNTRY COUNT: 97
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002008221 | A2 | 20020131 | (200228)* | EN | 209 |
| RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2001080667 | A | 20020205 | (200236) | | |
| US 2002132853 | A1 | 20020919 | (200264) | | |
| EP 1301484 | A2 | 20030416 | (200328) | EN | |
| R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR | | | | | |
| KR 2003024799 | A | 20030326 | (200346) | | |
| BR 2001012631 | A | 20030923 | (200373) | | |
| CN 1443170 | A | 20030917 | (200382) | | |
| US 6723730 | B2 | 20040420 | (200427) | | |
| JP 2004525071 | W | 20040819 | (200455) | | 337 |
| US 2004176443 | A1 | 20040909 | (200459) | | |
| NZ 523526 | A | 20041029 | (200474) | | |
| MX 2003000458 | A1 | 20040601 | (200504) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002008221 | A2 | | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| AU 2001080667 | A | | AU 2001-80667 | 20010720 |
| US 2002132853 | A1 | Provisional | US 2000-219529P | 20000720 |
| | | Provisional | US 2000-230726P | 20000907 |
| | | Provisional | US 2001-280223P | 20010330 |
| | | | US 2001-910442 | 20010720 |
| EP 1301484 | A2 | | EP 2001-959075 | 20010720 |
| | | | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| KR 2003024799 | A | | KR 2003-700866 | 20030120 |
| BR 2001012631 | A | | BR 2001-12631 | 20010720 |
| | | | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| CN 1443170 | A | | CN 2001-813046 | 20010720 |
| US 6723730 | B2 | Provisional | US 2000-219529P | 20000720 |
| | | Provisional | US 2000-230726P | 20000907 |
| | | Provisional | US 2001-280223P | 20010330 |
| | | | US 2001-910442 | 20010720 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2004525071 | W | | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| | | | JP 2002-514127 | 20010720 |
| US 2004176443 | A1 | Provisional | US 2000-219529P | 20000720 |
| | | Provisional | US 2000-230726P | 20000907 |
| | | Provisional | US 2001-280223P | 20010330 |
| | | Cont of | US 2001-910442 | 20010720 |
| | | | US 2004-799286 | 20040312 |
| NZ 523526 | A | | NZ 2001-523526 | 20010720 |
| | | | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| MX 2003000458 | A1 | | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| | | | MX 2003-458 | 20030116 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2001080667 | A | Based on | WO 2002008221 |
| EP 1301484 | A2 | Based on | WO 2002008221 |
| BR 2001012631 | A | Based on | WO 2002008221 |
| JP 2004525071 | W | Based on | WO 2002008221 |
| US 2004176443 | A1 | Cont of | US 6723730 |
| NZ 523526 | A | Based on | WO 2002008221 |
| MX 2003000458 | A1 | Based on | WO 2002008221 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-280223P 20010330; US 2000-219529P 20000720; US 2000-230726P 20000907; US 2001-910442 20010720; US 2004-799286 20040312

AB WO 200208221 A UPAB: 20021031

NOVELTY - Treating at least one symptom selected from e.g. burns or irritation due to exposure to heat or light, bronchoconstriction or irritation due to exposure to tear gas, and neuropathic pain and peripheral nerve mediated pain comprises administering a compound that is a high potency capsaicin receptor antagonist in an in vitro assay of capsaicin receptor antagonism, and is not a capsaicin analog.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating at least one symptom selected from symptoms of exposure to capsaicin, burns or irritation due to exposure to heat or light, burns, bronchoconstriction or irritation due to exposure to tear gas, burns or irritation due to exposure to acid and treating neuropathic pain and peripheral nerve mediated pain comprises administering a dose of a compound that is a high potency capsaicin receptor antagonist in an in vitro assay of capsaicin receptor antagonism, and is not a capsaicin analog.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for compounds of formula (I)-(IV) and their salts.

A = e.g. absent or is O, S, NRA, CRBRB', NRACRBRB' or CRBRB'NRA;

RA, RB, RB' = H or alkyl;

Z = O or S;

R1, R2 = H or alkyl;

R3, R4 = e.g. alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, mono or dialkylamino, alkylthio or alkyl ketone (all optionally substituted);

Ar1, Ar2 = e.g. cycloalkyl, 5-8 membered heterocyclylalkyl (containing 1-3 heteroatoms of N, O or S) or aryl having 1-3 rings (all optionally substituted);

Ar1 asterisk , Ar2 asterisk = e.g. cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, phenyl or benzo(b)thiophenyl, (all optionally substituted);

x = 1 or 3;

Ar1'', Ar2'' = e.g. cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, pyrrolyl or quinolinyl, (where Ar1'' and Ar2'' are both optionally substituted);

G, Q, T, W = e.g. N or CH;

R3 asterisk , R4 asterisk = e.g. 1-6C alkyl, 2-6C alkenyl, 2-6C alkynyl, 1-6C alkoxy, mono or di(1-6C)alkylamino or aryl having 1-3 rings, (all optionally substituted);

R5 asterisk = e.g. 3-6C alkyl, 2-6C alkenyl, 2-6C alkynyl, 3-6C alkoxy or NH(1-6C alkyl) (all optionally substituted); and

R9 asterisk = e.g. 1-6C alkyl, 2-6C alkenyl, 2-6C alkynyl, 1-6C alkoxy or NH(1-6C alkyl) (all optionally substituted) or halo.

The full definitions are given in the DEFINITIONS (Full Definitions) Field.

ACTIVITY - Analgesic; Vulnerary; Uropathic; Antipsoriatic; Dermatological; Antiallergic.

In an assay to assess the effectiveness of the compounds in relieving one of the symptoms of neuropathic pain produced by unilateral mononeuropathy (namely mechanical hyperalgesia), the compounds produced a reduction in mechanical hyperalgesia elicited by a pin-prick stimulus in rats with a chronic constriction injury, at doses of 50 mg/kg or less.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Capsaicin receptor modulator; Capsaicin receptor antagonist; Vanilloid binding inhibitor.

USE - For treating at least one symptom selected from symptoms of exposure to capsaicin, burns or irritation due to exposure to heat or light, burns, bronchoconstriction or irritation due to exposure to tear gas, burns or irritation due to exposure to acid and treating neuropathic pain and peripheral nerve mediated pain (e.g. pain associated with post-mastectomy pain syndrome, stump pain, phantom limb pain, oral neuropathic pain, Charcot's pain, toothache, venomous snake bite, spider bite, insect sting, postherpetic neuralgia, diabetic neuropathy, reflex sympathetic dystrophy, trigeminal neuralgia, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, fibromyalgia, Guillain-Barre syndrome, meralgia paresthetica, burning mouth syndrome, bilateral peripheral neuropathy, causalgia, sciatic neuritis, peripheral neuritis, polyneuritis, optic neuritis, postfebrile neuritis, migrating neuritis, segmental neuritis, Gombault's neuritis, neuronitis, cervicobrachial neuralgia, cranial neuralgia, geniculate neuralgia, glossopharyngial neuralgia, migranous neuralgia, idiopathic neuralgia, intercostal neuralgia, mammary neuralgia, mandibular joint neuralgia, Morton's neuralgia, nasociliary neuralgia, occipital neuralgia, red neuralgia, Sluder's neuralgia, splenopalatine neuralgia, supraorbital neuralgia, vidian neuralgia, sinus headache, tension headache, labor, childbirth, intestinal gas, menstruation, cancer and trauma); and for reducing the calcium conductance of a capsaicin receptor, (all claimed). Also useful for as tools for the analysis of type I vanilloid receptors (VRI) and as probes for the quantitative measurement and localization of VRI receptors in cell and tissue samples. Also useful for reducing the frequency of **urinary** incontinence (e.g. caused by detrusor hyperflexia of spinal origin or bladder hypersensitivity) and for treating itching conditions (e.g. psoriatic pruritus, itch due to hemodialysis, aquagenic pruritus, itching associated with vulvar vestibulitis, contact dermatitis or skin allergies).

Dwg.0/0

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-557626 [62] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-165808
TITLE: New improved vaccines, which comprise proteosomes and protein antigens, useful against influenza, particularly for protecting humans against influenza **infection**

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): BURT, D S; FRIES, L F; JONES, D H; LOWELL, G H; PLANTE, M; TOROSSIAN, K; **WHITE, G L**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (INTE-N) INTELLIVAX INT INC; (IDBI-N) ID BIOMEDICAL CORP QUEBEC; (BURT-I) BURT D S; (FRIE-I) FRIES L F; (JONE-I) JONES D H; (LOWE-I) LOWELL G H; (PLAN-I) PLANTE M; (TORO-I) TOROSSIAN K; (WHIT-I) WHITE G L
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001060402 | A2 | 20010823 | (200162)* | EN | 44 |
| RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2001038478 | A | 20010827 | (200176) | | |
| US 2001053368 | A1 | 20011220 | (200206) | | |
| NO 2002003829 | A | 20020813 | (200277) | | |
| EP 1255561 | A2 | 20021113 | (200282) | EN | |
| R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR | | | | | |
| JP 2003522802 | W | 20030729 | (200358) | | 66 |
| EP 1419784 | A2 | 20040519 | (200433) | EN | |
| R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR | | | | | |
| US 6743900 | B2 | 20040601 | (200436) | | |
| US 2004156867 | A1 | 20040812 | (200454) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001060402 | A2 | WO 2001-US5222 | 20010215 |
| AU 2001038478 | A | AU 2001-38478 | 20010215 |
| US 2001053368 | A1 Provisional | US 2000-182476P | 20000215 |
| | | US 2001-788280 | 20010215 |
| NO 2002003829 | A | WO 2001-US5222 | 20010215 |
| | | NO 2002-3829 | 20020813 |
| EP 1255561 | A2 | EP 2001-910923 | 20010215 |
| | | WO 2001-US5222 | 20010215 |
| JP 2003522802 | W | JP 2001-559498 | 20010215 |
| | | WO 2001-US5222 | 20010215 |
| EP 1419784 | A2 Div ex | EP 2001-910923 | 20010215 |
| | | EP 2004-953 | 20010215 |
| US 6743900 | B2 Provisional | US 2000-182476P | 20000215 |
| | | US 2001-788280 | 20010215 |
| US 2004156867 | A1 Provisional | US 2000-182476P | 20000215 |
| | Div ex | US 2001-788280 | 20010215 |
| | | US 2004-771737 | 20040203 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2001038478 | A Based on | WO 2001060402 |
| EP 1255561 | A2 Based on | WO 2001060402 |
| JP 2003522802 | W Based on | WO 2001060402 |

EP 1419784 A2 Div ex EP 1255561
US 2004156867 A1 Div ex US 6743900

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-182476P 20000215; US
2001-788280 20010215; US
2004-771737 20040203

AB WO 200160402 A UPAB: 20011026
NOVELTY - An influenza vaccine, which comprises at least one influenza hemagglutinin (HA) formulated with proteosomes in the substantial absence of detergent, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) preparing a vaccine effective against (viral) **infection**, comprising:
(a) providing a mixture of at least one (viral) protein antigen with a proteosome preparation in the presence of detergent;
(b) removing detergent from the mixture by diafiltration or ultrafiltration to obtain a proteosome-antigen composition; and
(c) formulating the composition into a vaccine;
(2) a vaccine prepared by the method of (1);
(3) preparing a multivalent vaccine effective against viral **infection**, comprising:
(a) providing a mixture of at least two viral protein antigens to a proteosome preparation in the presence of detergent, and employing steps (b) and (c) of (1); or
(b) mixing compositions, each containing at least one protein antigen prepared in (1) and formulating the mixture into a vaccine;
(4) eliciting an immune response against influenza in a subject comprising administering to the subject the vaccine; and
(5) improved method for preparing proteosomes, where the improvement, comprises:
(a) performing one or more steps comprising precipitation in the presence of ethanol followed by extraction with 0.1 % detergent solution; or
(b) omitting precipitation by ammonium sulfate.
ACTIVITY - Virucide.
No biological data is given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.
USE - The vaccine is useful against influenza, particularly for protecting against influenza **infection**, especially in human (claimed) The methods are useful for preparing vaccine preparations.
Dwg.0/7

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-328586 [34] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-061819 [07]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-236469
TITLE: Intraluminal graft for use in treating aneurysmal or stenotic disease, has tubular body of predetermined, non linear shape.
DERWENT CLASS: P32
INVENTOR(S): DEHDASHTIAN, M; JIMINEZ, T; **WHITE, G H**; YU, W; JIMENEZ, T S; **WHITE, G**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (EDWA-N) EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES CORP; (ENDO-N) ENDOGAD RES PTY LTD; (EDWA-N) EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES LLC; (WHIT-I) WHITE G; (YUWW-I) YU W
COUNTRY COUNT: 91
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO KIND DATE WEEK LA PG

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WO 2001030270   A2 20010503 (200134)* EN   21
   RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
       NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
    W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
       DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
       LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
       SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG
AU 2001037889   A  20010508 (200149)
EP 1214021      A2 20020619 (200240)  EN
    R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
       RO SE SI
US 2003033002   A1 20030213 (200314)
AU 778349       B2 20041202 (200506)
US 6849088      B2 20050201 (200511)#
US 2006015176   A1 20060119 (200607)
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APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001030270 | A2 | WO 2000-US26239 | 20000925 |
| AU 2001037889 | A | AU 2001-37889 | 20000925 |
| EP 1214021 | A2 | EP 2000-991996 | 20000925 |
| | | WO 2000-US26239 | 20000925 |
| US 2003033002 | A1 CIP of | US 1998-163580 | 19980930 |
| | CIP of | US 1998-204699 | 19981203 |
| | | US 2001-55787 | 20011107 |
| AU 778349 | B2 | AU 2001-37889 | 20000925 |
| US 6849088 | B2 CIP of | US 1998-163580 | 19980930 |
| | CIP of | US 1998-204699 | 19981203 |
| | | US 2001-55787 | 20011107 |
| US 2006015176 | A1 Cont of | US 2000-595043 | 20000615 |
| | | US 2005-173322 | 20050630 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2001037889 | A Based on | WO 2001030270 |
| EP 1214021 | A2 Based on | WO 2001030270 |
| US 2003033002 | A1 CIP of | US 6368345 |
| AU 778349 | B2 Previous Publ. | AU 2001037889 |
| | Based on | WO 2001030270 |
| US 6849088 | B2 CIP of | US 6368345 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 1999-3029 19990923

AB WO 200130270 A UPAB: 20060130

NOVELTY - An intraluminal graft (10) comprises of a tubular body (22) of a predetermined, non linear shape. The graft can be introduced into e.g. an aortic aneurysm (11) in the aorta (12) from a catheter through one of the femoral arteries (16) in the aorta. The tubular body shape allows the graft to conform to the natural or pathological contours of the aorta.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The tubular body is preferably formed from woven Dacron, interwoven with spaced apart reinforcing wires. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for emplacing an intraluminal device.

USE - For treating aneurysms of e.g. femoral artery, popliteal artery, thoracic segment of aorta, or visceral arteries e.g. renal and mesenteric arteries, iliac artery, sub clavian artery. Also for treating

stenotic lesions in peripheral vasculature.

ADVANTAGE - Graft can be used for treating stenotic lesions in other vessels e.g. hepato biliary and genito **urinary** tracts, or vessels which constitute coronary circulation. Graft can conform or securely fit into wall of vessel e.g. aorta, without possible dislodging, when aneurysm in aorta expands. Graft can also align with both non linear and substantially linear vessels. Allows vessel with graft to be imaged by e.g. ultrasound, plain abdominal film, computerized tomography CT scanning. Enhances patient's vasculature.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the partially cut away ventral view of the patient, with the intraluminal graft bridging the aortic aneurysm of the patient. Another figure shows the alternate embodiment of the intraluminal graft.

Intraluminal graft 10

Aortic aneurysm 11

Aorta 12

Femoral arteries 16

Tubular body 22

Dwg.1,9/9

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-168911 [21] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 1986-253146 [39]; 1987-095565 [14]; 1994-137461 [17]

DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-077302

TITLE: New therapeutic combination of 3'-azido-3'-deoxy thymidine and a second agent - useful in the treatment of human retroviral **infection** especially HTLV-1, HTLV-2 and HIV **infections**..

DERWENT CLASS: B03 B05

INVENTOR(S): BARRY, D W; CLEMONS, R H; DE MIRANDA, P M; FREEMAN, G A; FURMAN, P A; KING, D H; KIRK, L E; LEHRMAN, S N; RIDEOUT, J L; SHAVER, S R; ST CLAIR, M H; **WHITE, G**; WOLBERG, G C; ZIMMERMAN, T P; WOLBERG, G

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WELL) WELLCOME FOUND LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 11

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 594223 | A1 | 19940427 | (199421)* | EN | 29 |
| R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| EP 594223 | B1 | 20000301 | (200016) | EN | |
| R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| DE 3650741 | G | 20000406 | (200024) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| EP 594223 | A1 Related to | EP 1986-307071 | 19860915 |
| | | EP 1993-120947 | 19860915 |
| EP 594223 | B1 Div ex | EP 1986-307071 | 19860915 |
| | | EP 1993-120947 | 19860915 |
| DE 3650741 | G | DE 1986-3650741 | 19860915 |
| | | EP 1993-120947 | 19860915 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| EP 594223 | B1 Div ex | EP 217580 |
| DE 3650741 | G Based on | EP 594223 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1985-23878 19850927; US
1985-776899 19850917; GB
1986-3447 19860212; GB
1986-3719 19860214; GB
1986-8272 19860404; GB
1986-15322 19860623; US
1986-877284 19860623; US
1986-877796 19860623

AB EP 594223 A UPAB: 20000522
Therapeutic combination (A) comprises 3'-azido -3'deoxy -thymidine (AZT) and at least one of glucuronidation inhibitor and or renal excretion inhibitor, nucleoside transport inhibitor, therapeutic nucleoside, antibacterial agent, interferon, interleukin II, suramin, phosphonoformate, HPA 23 and a 2',3'-dideoxy nucleoside.

The glucuronidation inhibitor and/or renal excretion inhibitor is probenecid, aspirin, acetamino-phen, lorazepam, cimetidine, ranitidine, zomepirac, clofibrate, indomethacin, ketoprofen or naproxen. The nucleoside transport inhibitor is dilazep, dipyridamole, 6((4 -nitrobenzoyl) thio)- 9-(b- D-ribofuranosyl)purine, papaverine, mioflazine, hexobendine or lidoflazine.

USE - (A) is useful in the treatment or prophylaxis of a human retroviral **infection** especially HTLV or HIV **infection.** More especially HTLV-1 or HTLV-11 **infection**, and is therefore useful in the treatment of prophylaxis of AIDS, AIDS-related complex, persistent generalised lymphadenopathy and asymptomatic AIDS-carrier state.
Dwg.0/0

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-137461 [17] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1986-253146 [39]; 1987-095565 [14]; 1994-168911 [21]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-063529
TITLE: Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxy-thymidine and derivs. - for treatment of prophylaxis of Kaposi's sarcoma, feline leukaemia, multiple sclerosis or thrombocytopenia purpura..
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03 C02
INVENTOR(S): BARRY, D W; CLEMONS, R H; DE, MIRANDA P M; FREEMAN, G A; FURMAN, P A; KING, D H; KIRK, L E; LEHRMAN, S N; RIDEOUT, J L; SHAVER, S R; ST, CLAIR M H; **WHITE, G**; WOLBERG, G C; ZIMMERMAN, T P; MARHT, A H; DE, MIRANDA R M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WELL) WELLCOME FOUND LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 13
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 594224 | A2 | 19940427 | (199417)* | EN | 9 |
| R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| EP 594224 | A3 | 19940713 | (199528) | | |
| JP 07080898 | B2 | 19950830 | (199539) | | 13 |
| PH 26645 | A | 19920819 | (199634) | | |
| PH 26859 | A | 19921116 | (199634) | | |
| JP 2523527 | B2 | 19960814 | (199637) | | 36 |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EP 594224 | A2 Related to | EP 1986-307071 | 19860915 |
| | | EP 1993-120948 | 19860915 |
| EP 594224 | A3 | EP 1993-120948 | 19860915 |
| JP 07080898 | B2 Div ex | JP 1986-59072 | 19860317 |
| | | JP 1988-73488 | 19860317 |
| PH 26645 | A Div ex | PH 1986-34252 | 19860915 |
| | | PH 1988-37954 | 19881220 |
| PH 26859 | A Div ex | PH 1986-34252 | 19860915 |
| | | PH 1988-37955 | 19881220 |
| JP 2523527 | B2 | JP 1986-217871 | 19860916 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| EP 594224 | A3 Related to | EP 217580 |
| JP 07080898 | B2 Based on | JP 63290895 |
| JP 2523527 | B2 Previous Publ. | JP 62103100 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1986-877796 19860623; US
1985-776899 19850917; GB
1985-23878 19850927; GB
1986-3447 19860212; GB
1986-3719 19860214; GB
1986-8272 19860404; GB
1986-15322 19860623; US
1986-877284 19860623; GB
1985-6869 19850316; GB
1985-11774 19850509; GB
1985-23881 19850927; GB
1986-3450 19860212

AB EP 594224 A UPAB: 19970502
(1) 3-Azido-nucleosides of formula (I) and their derivs. are new. A'=purine or pyrimidine base linked at the 9- or 1-position, other than (a) (I) where A'=adenine, guanine, uridine, cytidine or thymine base, and their 5'-mono and 5'-triphosphate esters, (b) the 5'-O-acetate, 5'-O-trityl and 5'-O-(4-methylbenzenesulphonate) derivs. of cpds. where A'=uridine base and the 3'=N3 is in the erythro configuration; (c) (I) where A'=5-bromovinyluridine or 5-trifluoromethyluridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; or A'=uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration; or A'=uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration; or A'=5-iodo- or 5-fluoro-uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro or threo configuration; and the 5' -O-trityl derivs. of such cpds.; (d) (I) where A'=5-bromovinyl uridine or cytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration or A'=5-fluorocytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; or A'=5-methylcytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo or erythro configuration; (e) the 5'-O-acetate of (I) where A'=4-chloro-2(1H)-pyrimidone or 4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2(1H)-pyrimidone (opt. 5-substd. by F or Me) and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; (f) the 5'-O-((4-methoxyphenyl) diphenylmethyl) derivative of (I) where A'=cytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; and (g) the 5'-O-trityl derivative of (I) where A'=adenine residue and the 3'-N3 gp. is in the threo configuration. (2) 3-Azido nucleosides of formula (II) and their derivs. are new for use in human or veterinary therapy.

A=purine or pyrimidine base, other than thymine, linked at the 9-or 1-position.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) and (II) are useful in the therapy of viral and bacterial **infections**, especially retroviral **infections**,

including HIV **infections**, and **infections** caused by Gram-negative bacteria, including strains resistant to commonly used antibacterial agents.
Dwg.0/0

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-262694 [35] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-113748
TITLE: Compsn. for treating bacterial **infections** in small domestic animals - comprises 2,4-di amino-5-(8-di methylamino-7-methyl-5-quinolyl-methyl)-pyrimidine and sulpha-di methoxine or their salts.
DERWENT CLASS: B03 C02
INVENTOR(S): **WHITE, G C; WHITE, G**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PITM) COOPERS ANIMAL HEALTH LTD; (WHIT-I) WHITE G; (PITM) PITMAN MOORE LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 18
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 384722 | A | 19900829 | (199035)* | | |
| R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| AU 9050002 | A | 19900830 | (199042) | | |
| CA 2010584 | A | 19900822 | (199045) | | |
| ZA 9001320 | A | 19911030 | (199148) | | |
| EP 384722 | B1 | 19930908 | (199336) | EN | 16 |
| R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| DE 69003126 | E | 19931014 | (199342) | | |
| ES 2058784 | T3 | 19941101 | (199444) | | |
| IE 65921 | B | 19951129 | (199606) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| EP 384722 | A | EP 1990-301842 | 19900221 |
| ZA 9001320 | A | ZA 1990-1320 | 19900221 |
| EP 384722 | B1 | EP 1990-301842 | 19900221 |
| DE 69003126 | E | DE 1990-603126 | 19900221 |
| | | EP 1990-301842 | 19900221 |
| ES 2058784 | T3 | EP 1990-301842 | 19900221 |
| IE 65921 | B | IE 1990-624 | 19900221 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| DE 69003126 | E Based on | EP 384722 |
| ES 2058784 | T3 Based on | EP 384722 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1989-3978 19890222
AB EP 384722 A UPAB: 19930928
Compsn. comprises 2,4-diamino-5-(8-dimethylamino-7 methyl-5-quinolylmethyl)pyrimidine and sulphadimethoxine or their salts.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Useful for treating bacterial **infections** in small domestic animals. The compsn. can be administered parenterally or orally. The cpds. are in a ratio of 1:5. In the form of tablet, the compsn. comprises 2-20 mg of the pyrimidine and 10-100 mg of sulphadimethoxine or 10-200 mg of the pyrimidine and 50-1000 mg of

sulphodimethoxine. The two components together provides a synergistic compsn. used for treating pathogenic bacteria, with the pharmacokinetic properties of the components well matched and low-dosage regime is opt.. @ 0/0

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-095565 [14] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1986-253146 [39]; 1994-137461 [17]; 1994-168911 [21]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1987-039723
TITLE: New and known 3-azido-nucleoside(s) - useful for therapy of viral and bacterial **infections** especially HIV retro-viral **infections** and resistant gram negative bacterial **infections.**
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03 C02
INVENTOR(S): BARRY, D W; CLEMONS, R H; DE, MIRANDA P M; FREEMAN, G A; FURMAN, P A; KING, D H; KIRK, L E; LEHRMAN, S N; RIDEOUT, J L; SHAVER, S R; ST, CLAIR M H; **WHITE, G**; WOLBERG, G; ZIMMERMAN, T P; STCLAIR, M H; MARHT, A H; WOLBERG, G C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WELL) WELLCOME FOUND LTD; (WELL) BURROUGHS WELLCOME CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 23
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 217580 | A | 19870408 | (198714)* | EN | 96 |
| R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| GB 2181128 | A | 19870415 | (198715) | | |
| AU 8662702 | A | 19870319 | (198718) | | |
| FI 8603729 | A | 19870318 | (198727) | | |
| HU 42503 | T | 19870728 | (198733) | | |
| DK 8604417 | A | 19870318 | (198745) | | |
| PT 83375 | A | 19871020 | (198746) | | |
| DD 251984 | A | 19871202 | (198817) | | |
| DD 262802 | A | 19881214 | (198920) | | |
| ES 2002342 | A | 19880801 | (198926) | | |
| ES 2006672 | A | 19890501 | (198943) | | |
| US 5086044 | A | 19920204 | (199208) | | 5 |
| IL 80035 | A | 19920216 | (199220) | | |
| IL 93223 | A | 19920216 | (199220) | | |
| CA 1302263 | C | 19920602 | (199228) | | |
| DK 9101987 | A | 19911210 | (199231) | | |
| US 5145840 | A | 19920908 | (199239) | | 12 |
| EP 306597 | A3 | 19920819 | (199337) | | |
| DK 167377 | B | 19931025 | (199348) | | |
| KR 9203804 | B1 | 19920515 | (199348) | | |
| FI 90664 | B | 19931130 | (199351) | | |
| JP 2523527 | B2 | 19960814 | (199637) | | 36 |
| DK 175122 | B | 20040607 | (200438) | | |
| DK 175192 | B | 20040705 | (200445) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| EP 217580 | A | EP 1986-307071 | 19860915 |
| GB 2181128 | A | GB 1986-22194 | 19860915 |
| ES 2002342 | A | ES 1986-1910 | 19860915 |
| ES 2006672 | A | ES 1988-1870 | 19880616 |
| US 5086044 | A | US 1990-510590 | 19900418 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IL 80035 | A | | IL 1986-80035 | 19860915 |
| IL 93223 | A | | IL 1986-93223 | 19860915 |
| CA 1302263 | C | | CA 1986-518308 | 19860916 |
| US 5145840 | A | Cont of | US 1986-877284 | 19860623 |
| | | | US 1991-679236 | 19910402 |
| EP 306597 | A3 | | EP 1988-101795 | 19860314 |
| DK 167377 | B | | DK 1986-4417 | 19860915 |
| KR 9203804 | B1 | | KR 1986-7734 | 19860915 |
| FI 90664 | B | | FI 1986-3729 | 19860915 |
| JP 2523527 | B2 | | JP 1986-217871 | 19860916 |
| DK 175122 | B | | DK 1991-2026 | 19911218 |
| DK 175192 | B | | DK 1991-2027 | 19911218 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| IL 93223 | A | Div ex | IL 80035 |
| DK 167377 | B | Previous Publ. | DK 8604417 |
| FI 90664 | B | Previous Publ. | FI 8603729 |
| JP 2523527 | B2 | Previous Publ. | JP 62103100 |
| DK 175122 | B | Previous Publ. | DK 9102026 |
| DK 175192 | B | Previous Publ. | DK 9102027 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1986-877796 19860623; US
1985-776899 19850917; GB
1985-23878 19850927; GB
1986-3447 19860212; GB
1986-3719 19860214; GB
1986-8272 19860404; GB
1986-15322 19860623; US
1986-877284 19860623; GB
1986-22194 19860915; US
1990-510590 19900418; US
1991-679236 19910402; GB
1985-6869 19850316; GB
1985-11774 19850509; GB
1985-23881 19850927; GB
1986-3450 19860212

AB EP 217580 A UPAB: 20040716
(1) 3-Azido-nucleosides of formula (I) and their derivs. are new. A'=purine or pyrimidine base linked at the 9- or 1-position, other than (a) (I) where A'=adenine, guanine, uridine, cytidine or thymine base, and their 5'-mono and 5'-triphosphate esters, (b) the 5'-O-acetate, 5'-O-trityl and 5'-O-(4-methylbenzenesulphonate) derivs. of cpds. where A'=uridine base and the 3'=N3 is in the erythro configuration; (c) (I) where A'=5-bromovinyluridine or 5-trifluoromethyluridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; or A'=uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration; or A'=uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration; or A'=5-iodo- or 5-fluoro-uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro or threo configuration; and the 5' -O-trityl derivs. of such cpds.; (d) (I) where A'=5-bromovinyl uridine or cytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration or A'=5-fluorocytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythroconfiguration; or A'=5-methylcytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo or erythro configuration; (e) the 5'-O-acetate of (I) where A'=4-chloro-2(1H)-pyrimidone or 4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2(1H)-pyrimidone (opt. 5-substd. by F or Me) and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; (f) the 5'-O-((4-methoxyphenyl) diphenylmethyl) derivative of (I) where A'=cytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; and (g) the

5'-O-trityl derivative of (I) where A'=adenine residue and the 3'-N3 gp. is in the threo configuration. (2) 3-Azido nucleosides of formula (II) and their derivs. are new for use in human or veterinary therapy.

A=purine or pyrimidine base, other than thymine, linked at the 9-or 1-position.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) and (II) are useful in the therapy of viral and bacterial **infections**, especially retroviral **infections**, including HIV **infections**, and **infections** caused by Gram-negative bacteria, including strains resistant to commonly used antibacterial agents.

Dwg.0/0

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-710398 [70] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-250569
TITLE: Vaccine composition useful for treating or preventing group A Streptococcal **infection** in individual, comprises one or more of group A Streptococcal antigen and proteosome adjuvant.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): BATZLOFF, M R; BURT, D S; GOOD, M F; LEANDERSON, T B; LOWELL, G H; **WHITE, G L**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BURT-I) BURT D; (COUN-N) COUNCIL QUEENSLAND INST MEDICAL RES; (LEAN-I) LEANDERSON T; (LOWE-I) LOWELL G; (WHIT-I) WHITE G; (IDBI-N) ID BIOMEDICAL CORP QUEBEC
COUNTRY COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2002302132 | A1 | 20040603 | (200470)* | | 63 |
| US 2005002956 | A1 | 20050106 | (200504) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2002302132 | A1 | AU 2002-302132 | 20021115 |
| US 2005002956 | A1 Provisional | US 2002-426409P | 20021115 |
| | | US 2003-706275 | 20031113 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 2002-302132 20021115
AB AU2002302132 A UPAB: 20041101
NOVELTY - A vaccine composition (I) comprises one or more of group A Streptococcal antigen and a proteosome adjuvant.

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine (claimed). Immunogenicity of the J14 peptide/proteosome adjuvant was determined in the murine model. The potential of intranasal immunization with the vaccine candidate and degree of protection inferred against intraperitoneal challenge were determined. Peptides complexed with proteosome adjuvant were used for intranasal immunization of Swiss outbred mice. Two boosts of 60 micro g peptide/30 micro l/mouse at 21 day intervals, followed the primary immunization. One day prior to the boosts and 15 days after serum IgG titres specific for J14 were measured and isotyping performed. IgA titres from salivations collected 2 days prior and 14 days after boosts were determined. Mice were

intraperitoneally challenged with a dose of M1 group A streptococcal (GAS) reference strain. Peptide-proteosome adjuvant group induced significant J14 specific serum antibody titres. Overall, the average titres of the control groups were not significant compared to the J14-adjuvant groups in the final bleed. Approximately, one third of group 4 (mice immunized with the carboxyl terminal anchored J14) induced antibodies that recognized the J14 peptide.

USE - (I) is useful for the treatment or prophylaxis of a group A Streptococcal **infection** in an individual which involves administering (I) to the individual intranasally, where the treatment is effected through reduction or prevention of bacterial colonization of the throat (claimed).

Dwg.0/28

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-671302 [63] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-536060
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-183016
TITLE: Intraluminal stent or graft useful for treating atherosclerosis comprises a tubular body including several unit cells, extends from proximal to distal end, and is capable of expanding from a radially compressed state to expanded state.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 D22 P32
INVENTOR(S): **WHITE, G H**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WHIT-I) WHITE G H
COUNTRY COUNT: 102
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003053284 | A1 | 20030703 | (200363)* | EN | 23 |
| RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2002351883 | A1 | 20030709 | (200428) | | |
| US 2005182477 | A1 | 20050818 | (200555) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003053284 | A1 | WO 2002-AU1757 | 20021220 |
| AU 2002351883 | A1 | AU 2002-351883 | 20021220 |
| US 2005182477 | A1 | WO 2002-AU1757 | 20021220 |
| | | US 2005-499016 | 20050425 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2002351883 | A1 Based on | WO 2003053284 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 2001-9694 20011220; AU 2001-9693 20011220
AB WO2003053284 A UPAB: 20031001

NOVELTY - An intraluminal stent (S1) or graft (G1) comprises a tubular body extending from proximal to distal end, is capable of expanding or being expanded from a radially compressed state to a radially expanded state, and includes several unit cells. Each unit cell has a first and a second end portion, with greater dimension of the first end portion, and each optionally comprising tapering regions and a longitudinal and a traverse axis.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An intraluminal stent (S1) comprises a tubular body extending from proximal to distal end, and is capable of expanding or being expanded from a radially compressed state to a radially expanded state. (S1) comprises several unit cells and (G1) is circumferentially reinforced along at least a part of its length by several unit cells. Each unit cell has either a first end portion and a second end portion, where the first end portion has greater dimensions than the second end portion, and a longitudinal axis and a traverse axis, where each unit cell is symmetrical about its longitudinal axis and asymmetrical about the traverse axis; or each unit cell comprises a first end portion comprising several tapering regions and a second end portion comprising at least one tapering region.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of positioning (S1) or (G1) in a vessel of a patient involving:

(a) introducing a catheter or other delivery device into a vein, artery or other vessel in the body of a patient when the tubular body of (S1) or (G1) is in its radially compressed state;

(b) causing (S1) or (G1) to be carried through the catheter or other delivery device to a target site of stenosis in a vessel;

(c) causing or allowing the tubular of the intraluminal stent to expand within the vessel; and

(d) withdrawing the catheter or other delivery device along with any other apparatus used to introduce (S1) or (G1) into the vessel from the body of the patient.

USE - For treating stenosis or other conditions of the visceral arteries such as renal and mesenteric arteries, the iliac artery and the sub-clavian artery and stenotic lesions in the peripheral vasculature, the coronary circulation, the hepato-biliary and genito-**urinary** tracts; and aneurysmal disease of arteries of a patient including the aorta, renal and mesenteric arteries, the iliac artery, the sub-clavian artery and diseases of the peripheral vasculature and the coronary circulation (all claimed) such as atherosclerosis.

ADVANTAGE - (S1) And (G1) is effective in providing a stable bridge for the flow of blood through a disease section of the vessel, and has good strength and flexibility with good expansile ratio. The graft can be packaged in a compressed form into a suitable introducer catheter while at the same time provides an expanded form of suitable diameter to engage the wall of the vessel in which it is placed. The unit cells have curved or sinusoidal shape sop that any length change during radial compression of the stent or the graft is compensated for by the spring-like properties of the unit cells. The radially compressed state of the tubular body enables the delivery of the stent through an introducer catheter.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a side elevational view of the stent.

Intraluminal stent 10
Tubular body 11
Proximal end 12
Distal end 13
Unit cell 14
First end portion 15
First end 16
Second end portion 17
Second end 18

Tapering regions 21
Terminating points 22
Tapering region of the second end 23
Circumferential series 25a, 25b
Common sides 28a, 28b
Dwg.1/15

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-607877 [57] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-484708
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-165605
TITLE: Engagement device for intraluminal graft or stent has main body which expands from radially compressed state to expanded state such that, in expanded state, at least part of the body engages wall of vessel in which the device is positioned.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 D22 P32
INVENTOR(S): **WHITE, G H**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WHIT-I) WHITE G H
COUNTRY COUNT: 103
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003053283 | A1 | 20030703 | (200357)* | EN | 31 |
| RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2002350277 | A1 | 20030709 | (200428) | | |
| EP 1465550 | A1 | 20041013 | (200467) | EN | |
| R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR | | | | | |
| US 2005171599 | A1 | 20050804 | (200552) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003053283 | A1 | WO 2002-AU1725 | 20021219 |
| AU 2002350277 | A1 | AU 2002-350277 | 20021219 |
| EP 1465550 | A1 | EP 2002-784919 | 20021219 |
| | | WO 2002-AU1725 | 20021219 |
| US 2005171599 | A1 | WO 2002-AU1725 | 20021219 |
| | | US 2005-499017 | 20050401 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2002350277 | A1 Based on | WO 2003053283 |
| EP 1465550 | A1 Based on | WO 2003053283 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 2001-9692 20011220
AB WO2003053283 A UPAB: 20030906
NOVELTY - Engagement device for an intraluminal graft or stent has a main body (11) which expands from a radially compressed state to a radially

expanded state such that, when in its expanded state, at least part of the main body engages a wall of a vessel in which the engagement device is positioned. The main body has a receiving section (12) to receive and engage at least a portion of the graft or stent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) an intraluminal assembly for placement in a vessel (14) of a patient, which comprises an engagement device, and an intraluminal graft or stent; and

(2) a method of positioning an engagement device for an intraluminal graft or stent in a diseased vessel of a patient, which includes introducing a catheter (24) or other delivery device into a vein, artery, or other vessel of a patient until a distal end of the catheter or other delivery device is positioned at or adjacent a target region of the diseased vessel; causing the engagement device for an intraluminal graft or stent to be carried through the catheter or other delivery device to the target region, with the main body of the device in its radially compressed state; releasing the main body from the distal end of the catheter or other delivery device and causing or allowing the main body to move to its radially expanded state within the target region of the diseased vessel such that at least part of the main body engages a wall of the target region of the vessel; positioning a radially compressed intraluminal graft or stent at least partially within the receiving region of the main body; causing or allowing the intraluminal graft or stent to move to a radially expanded state such that at least a portion of the intraluminal stent or graft engages with the receiving region of the main body; and withdrawing the catheter or other delivery device along with any other apparatus used to introduce the engagement device for an intraluminal graft or stent and/or the intraluminal graft or stent from the patient.

USE - The engagement device is used for securing or sealing an intraluminal graft or stent in place within a vessel of a patient. The intraluminal graft of stent is used in the grafting or stenting of diseased arteries of a patient including the aorta and the visceral arteries e.g., the renal and mesenteric arteries, the iliac artery, and the sub-clavian artery; or of the peripheral vasculature, the coronary circulation, the hepato-biliary, and genito-**urinary** tracts (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The inventive device eliminates the problems associated with conventional intraluminal grafts which do not align or seal well with a diseased or anatomically unique vessel structure and which have the tendency to slip within the vessel, causing the graft to occlude an opening of a pre- or post-branching vessel.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure depicts delivery of the inventive device to a target vessel.

Main body 11

Receiving section 12

Vessel 14

Outer wall 16

Internal wall 17

Catheter 24

Dwg.2b/9

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-227039 [28] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-069098

TITLE: Treating e.g. neuropathic pain, comprises administration of new and known compounds which are high potency capsaicin receptor antagonists, and are not capsaicin analogs.

DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03 B07

INVENTOR(S): BAKTHAVATCHALAM, R; DESIMONE, R W; HODGETTS, K J; HUTCHINSON, A; KRAUSE, J E; **WHITE, G G**; HUTCHISON, A

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DESI-I) DESIMONE R W; (HODG-I) HODGETTS K J; (HUTC-I) HUTCHISON A; (KRAU-I) KRAUSE J E; (NEUR-N) NEUROGEN CORP; (WHIT-I) WHITE G G; (BAKT-I) BAKTHAVATCHALAM R

COUNTRY COUNT: 97

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002008221 | A2 | 20020131 | (200228)* | EN | 209 |
| RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2001080667 | A | 20020205 | (200236) | | |
| US 2002132853 | A1 | 20020919 | (200264) | | |
| EP 1301484 | A2 | 20030416 | (200328) | EN | |
| R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR | | | | | |
| KR 2003024799 | A | 20030326 | (200346) | | |
| BR 2001012631 | A | 20030923 | (200373) | | |
| CN 1443170 | A | 20030917 | (200382) | | |
| US 6723730 | B2 | 20040420 | (200427) | | |
| JP 2004525071 | W | 20040819 | (200455) | | 337 |
| US 2004176443 | A1 | 20040909 | (200459) | | |
| NZ 523526 | A | 20041029 | (200474) | | |
| MX 2003000458 | A1 | 20040601 | (200504) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002008221 | A2 | | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| AU 2001080667 | A | | AU 2001-80667 | 20010720 |
| US 2002132853 | A1 | Provisional | US 2000-219529P | 20000720 |
| | | Provisional | US 2000-230726P | 20000907 |
| | | Provisional | US 2001-280223P | 20010330 |
| | | | US 2001-910442 | 20010720 |
| EP 1301484 | A2 | | EP 2001-959075 | 20010720 |
| | | | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| KR 2003024799 | A | | KR 2003-700866 | 20030120 |
| BR 2001012631 | A | | BR 2001-12631 | 20010720 |
| | | | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| CN 1443170 | A | | CN 2001-813046 | 20010720 |
| US 6723730 | B2 | Provisional | US 2000-219529P | 20000720 |
| | | Provisional | US 2000-230726P | 20000907 |
| | | Provisional | US 2001-280223P | 20010330 |
| | | | US 2001-910442 | 20010720 |
| JP 2004525071 | W | | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| | | | JP 2002-514127 | 20010720 |
| US 2004176443 | A1 | Provisional | US 2000-219529P | 20000720 |
| | | Provisional | US 2000-230726P | 20000907 |
| | | Provisional | US 2001-280223P | 20010330 |
| | | Cont of | US 2001-910442 | 20010720 |
| | | | US 2004-799286 | 20040312 |
| NZ 523526 | A | | NZ 2001-523526 | 20010720 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| MX 2003000458 | A1 | WO 2001-US22930 | 20010720 |
| | | MX 2003-458 | 20030116 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| AU 2001080667 | A | Based on | WO 2002008221 |
| EP 1301484 | A2 | Based on | WO 2002008221 |
| BR 2001012631 | A | Based on | WO 2002008221 |
| JP 2004525071 | W | Based on | WO 2002008221 |
| US 2004176443 | A1 | Cont of | US 6723730 |
| NZ 523526 | A | Based on | WO 2002008221 |
| MX 2003000458 | A1 | Based on | WO 2002008221 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-280223P 20010330; US
2000-219529P 20000720; US
2000-230726P 20000907; US
2001-910442 20010720; US
2004-799286 20040312

AB WO 200208221 A UPAB: 20021031

NOVELTY - Treating at least one symptom selected from e.g. burns or irritation due to exposure to heat or light, bronchoconstriction or irritation due to exposure to tear gas, and neuropathic pain and peripheral nerve mediated pain comprises administering a compound that is a high potency capsaicin receptor antagonist in an in vitro assay of capsaicin receptor antagonism, and is not a capsaicin analog.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating at least one symptom selected from symptoms of exposure to capsaicin, burns or irritation due to exposure to heat or light, burns, bronchoconstriction or irritation due to exposure to tear gas, burns or irritation due to exposure to acid and treating neuropathic pain and peripheral nerve mediated pain comprises administering a dose of a compound that is a high potency capsaicin receptor antagonist in an in vitro assay of capsaicin receptor antagonism, and is not a capsaicin analog.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for compounds of formula (I)-(IV) and their salts.

A = e.g. absent or is O, S, NRA, CRBRB', NRACRBRB' or CRBRB'NRA;

RA, RB, RB' = H or alkyl;

Z = O or S;

R1, R2 = H or alkyl;

R3, R4 = e.g. alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, mono or dialkylamino, alkylthio or alkyl ketone (all optionally substituted);

Ar1, Ar2 = e.g. cycloalkyl, 5-8 membered heterocyclylalkyl (containing 1-3 heteroatoms of N, O or S) or aryl having 1-3 rings (all optionally substituted);

Ar1 asterisk , Ar2 asterisk = e.g. cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, phenyl or benzo(b)thiophenyl, (all optionally substituted);

x = 1 or 3;

Ar1'', Ar2'' = e.g. cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, pyrrolyl or quinolinyl, (where Ar1'' and Ar2'' are both optionally substituted);

G, Q, T, W = e.g. N or CH;

R3 asterisk , R4 asterisk = e.g. 1-6C alkyl, 2-6C alkenyl, 2-6C alkynyl, 1-6C alkoxy, mono or di(1-6C)alkylamino or aryl having 1-3 rings, (all optionally substituted);

R5 asterisk = e.g. 3-6C alkyl, 2-6C alkenyl, 2-6C alkynyl, 3-6C

alkoxy or NH(1-6C alkyl) (all optionally substituted); and
R9 asterisk = e.g. 1-6C alkyl, 2-6C alkenyl, 2-6C alkynyl, 1-6C alkoxy or NH(1-6C alkyl) (all optionally substituted) or halo.
The full definitions are given in the DEFINITIONS (Full Definitions) Field.
ACTIVITY - Analgesic; Vulnerary; Uropathic; Antipsoriatic; Dermatological; Antiallergic.
In an assay to assess the effectiveness of the compounds in relieving one of the symptoms of neuropathic pain produced by unilateral mononeuropathy (namely mechanical hyperalgesia), the compounds produced a reduction in mechanical hyperalgesia elicited by a pin-prick stimulus in rats with a chronic constriction injury, at doses of 50 mg/kg or less.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Capsaicin receptor modulator; Capsaicin receptor antagonist; Vanilloid binding inhibitor.
USE - For treating at least one symptom selected from symptoms of exposure to capsaicin, burns or irritation due to exposure to heat or light, burns, bronchoconstriction or irritation due to exposure to tear gas, burns or irritation due to exposure to acid and treating neuropathic pain and peripheral nerve mediated pain (e.g. pain associated with post-mastectomy pain syndrome, stump pain, phantom limb pain, oral neuropathic pain, Charcot's pain, toothache, venomous snake bite, spider bite, insect sting, postherpetic neuralgia, diabetic neuropathy, reflex sympathetic dystrophy, trigeminal neuralgia, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, fibromyalgia, Guillain-Barre syndrome, meralgia paresthetica, burning mouth syndrome, bilateral peripheral neuropathy, causalgia, sciatic neuritis, peripheral neuritis, polyneuritis, optic neuritis, postfebrile neuritis, migrating neuritis, segmental neuritis, Gombault's neuritis, neuronitis, cervicobrachial neuralgia, cranial neuralgia, geniculate neuralgia, glossopharyngial neuralgia, migranous neuralgia, idiopathic neuralgia, intercostal neuralgia, mammary neuralgia, mandibular joint neuralgia, Morton's neuralgia, nasociliary neuralgia, occipital neuralgia, red neuralgia, Sluder's neuralgia, splenopalatine neuralgia, supraorbital neuralgia, vidian neuralgia, sinus headache, tension headache, labor, childbirth, intestinal gas, menstruation, cancer and trauma); and for reducing the calcium conductance of a capsaicin receptor, (all claimed). Also useful for as tools for the analysis of type I vanilloid receptors (VRI) and as probes for the quantitative measurement and localization of VRI receptors in cell and tissue samples. Also useful for reducing the frequency of **urinary** incontinence (e.g. caused by detrusor hyperflexia of spinal origin or bladder hypersensitivity) and for treating itching conditions (e.g. psoriatic pruritus, itch due to hemodialysis, aquagenic pruritus, itching associated with vulvar vestibulitis, contact dermatitis or skin allergies).
Dwg.0/0

L21 ANSWER 5 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-557626 [62] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-165808
TITLE: New improved vaccines, which comprise proteosomes and protein antigens, useful against influenza, particularly for protecting humans against influenza **infection**.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): BURT, D S; FRIES, L F; JONES, D H; LOWELL, G H; PLANTE, M; TOROSSIAN, K; **WHITE, G L**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (INTE-N) INTELLIVAX INT INC; (IDBI-N) ID BIOMEDICAL CORP QUEBEC; (BURT-I) BURT D S; (FRIE-I) FRIES L F; (JONE-I) JONES D H; (LOWE-I) LOWELL G H; (PLAN-I) PLANTE M; (TORO-I) TOROSSIAN K; (WHIT-I) WHITE G L
COUNTRY COUNT: 95

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001060402 | A2 | 20010823 | (200162)* | EN | 44 |
| RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW | | | | | |
| W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW | | | | | |
| AU 2001038478 | A | 20010827 | (200176) | | |
| US 2001053368 | A1 | 20011220 | (200206) | | |
| NO 2002003829 | A | 20020813 | (200277) | | |
| EP 1255561 | A2 | 20021113 | (200282) | EN | |
| R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR | | | | | |
| JP 2003522802 | W | 20030729 | (200358) | | 66 |
| EP 1419784 | A2 | 20040519 | (200433) | EN | |
| R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR | | | | | |
| US 6743900 | B2 | 20040601 | (200436) | | |
| US 2004156867 | A1 | 20040812 | (200454) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001060402 | A2 | WO 2001-US5222 | 20010215 |
| AU 2001038478 | A | AU 2001-38478 | 20010215 |
| US 2001053368 | A1 Provisional | US 2000-182476P | 20000215 |
| | | US 2001-788280 | 20010215 |
| NO 2002003829 | A | WO 2001-US5222 | 20010215 |
| | | NO 2002-3829 | 20020813 |
| EP 1255561 | A2 | EP 2001-910923 | 20010215 |
| | | WO 2001-US5222 | 20010215 |
| JP 2003522802 | W | JP 2001-559498 | 20010215 |
| | | WO 2001-US5222 | 20010215 |
| EP 1419784 | A2 Div ex | EP 2001-910923 | 20010215 |
| | | EP 2004-953 | 20010215 |
| US 6743900 | B2 Provisional | US 2000-182476P | 20000215 |
| | | US 2001-788280 | 20010215 |
| US 2004156867 | A1 Provisional | US 2000-182476P | 20000215 |
| | Div ex | US 2001-788280 | 20010215 |
| | | US 2004-771737 | 20040203 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2001038478 | A Based on | WO 2001060402 |
| EP 1255561 | A2 Based on | WO 2001060402 |
| JP 2003522802 | W Based on | WO 2001060402 |
| EP 1419784 | A2 Div ex | EP 1255561 |
| US 2004156867 | A1 Div ex | US 6743900 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-182476P 20000215; US 2001-788280 20010215; US 2004-771737 20040203

AB WO 200160402 A UPAB: 20011026
NOVELTY - An influenza vaccine, which comprises at least one influenza

hemagglutinin (HA) formulated with proteosomes in the substantial absence of detergent, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) preparing a vaccine effective against (viral) **infection**, comprising:

(a) providing a mixture of at least one (viral) protein antigen with a proteosome preparation in the presence of detergent;

(b) removing detergent from the mixture by diafiltration or ultrafiltration to obtain a proteosome-antigen composition; and

(c) formulating the composition into a vaccine;

(2) a vaccine prepared by the method of (1);

(3) preparing a multivalent vaccine effective against viral **infection**, comprising:

(a) providing a mixture of at least two viral protein antigens to a proteosome preparation in the presence of detergent, and employing steps (b) and (c) of (1); or

(b) mixing compositions, each containing at least one protein antigen prepared in (1) and formulating the mixture into a vaccine;

(4) eliciting an immune response against influenza in a subject comprising administering to the subject the vaccine; and

(5) improved method for preparing proteosomes, where the improvement, comprises:

(a) performing one or more steps comprising precipitation in the presence of ethanol followed by extraction with 0.1 % detergent solution; or

(b) omitting precipitation by ammonium sulfate.

ACTIVITY - Virucide.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.

USE - The vaccine is useful against influenza, particularly for protecting against influenza **infection**, especially in human (claimed) The methods are useful for preparing vaccine preparations.

Dwg.0/7

L21 ANSWER 6 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-328586 [34] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-061819 [07]

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-236469

TITLE: Intraluminal graft for use in treating aneurysmal or stenotic disease, has tubular body of predetermined, non linear shape.

DERWENT CLASS: P32

INVENTOR(S): DEHDASHTIAN, M; JIMINEZ, T; **WHITE, G H**; YU, W; JIMENEZ, T S; **WHITE, G**

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (EDWA-N) EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES CORP; (ENDO-N) ENDOGAD RES PTY LTD; (EDWA-N) EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES LLC; (WHIT-I) WHITE G; (YUWW-I) YU W

COUNTRY COUNT: 91

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001030270 | A2 | 20010503 | (200134)* | EN | 21 |

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG

AU 2001037889 A 20010508 (200149)
EP 1214021 A2 20020619 (200240) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
US 2003033002 A1 20030213 (200314)
AU 778349 B2 20041202 (200506)
US 6849088 B2 20050201 (200511)#
US 2006015176 A1 20060119 (200607)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001030270 | A2 | WO 2000-US26239 | 20000925 |
| AU 2001037889 | A | AU 2001-37889 | 20000925 |
| EP 1214021 | A2 | EP 2000-991996 | 20000925 |
| | | WO 2000-US26239 | 20000925 |
| US 2003033002 | A1 CIP of | US 1998-163580 | 19980930 |
| | CIP of | US 1998-204699 | 19981203 |
| | | US 2001-55787 | 20011107 |
| AU 778349 | B2 | AU 2001-37889 | 20000925 |
| US 6849088 | B2 CIP of | US 1998-163580 | 19980930 |
| | CIP of | US 1998-204699 | 19981203 |
| | | US 2001-55787 | 20011107 |
| US 2006015176 | A1 Cont of | US 2000-595043 | 20000615 |
| | | US 2005-173322 | 20050630 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| AU 2001037889 | A Based on | WO 2001030270 |
| EP 1214021 | A2 Based on | WO 2001030270 |
| US 2003033002 | A1 CIP of | US 6368345 |
| AU 778349 | B2 Previous Publ. | AU 2001037889 |
| | Based on | WO 2001030270 |
| US 6849088 | B2 CIP of | US 6368345 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 1999-3029 19990923

AB WO 200130270 A UPAB: 20060130
NOVELTY - An intraluminal graft (10) comprises of a tubular body (22) of a predetermined, non linear shape. The graft can be introduced into e.g. an aortic aneurysm (11) in the aorta (12) from a catheter through one of the femoral arteries (16) in the aorta. The tubular body shape allows the graft to conform to the natural or pathological contours of the aorta.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The tubular body is preferably formed from woven Dacron, interwoven with spaced apart reinforcing wires. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for emplacing an intraluminal device.

USE - For treating aneurysms of e.g. femoral artery, popliteal artery, thoracic segment of aorta, or visceral arteries e.g. renal and mesenteric arteries, iliac artery, sub clavian artery. Also for treating stenotic lesions in peripheral vasculature.

ADVANTAGE - Graft can be used for treating stenotic lesions in other vessels e.g. hepato biliary and genito **urinary** tracts, or vessels which constitute coronary circulation. Graft can conform or securely fit into wall of vessel e.g. aorta, without possible dislodging, when aneurysm in aorta expands. Graft can also align with both non linear and substantially linear vessels. Allows vessel with graft to be imaged by e.g. ultrasound, plain abdominal film, computerized tomography CT

scanning. Enhances patient's vasculature.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the partially cut away ventral view of the patient, with the intraluminal graft bridging the aortic aneurysm of the patient. Another figure shows the alternate embodiment of the intraluminal graft.

Intraluminal graft 10

Aortic aneurysm 11

Aorta 12

Femoral arteries 16

Tubular body 22

Dwg.1,9/9

L21 ANSWER 7 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-168911 [21] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 1986-253146 [39]; 1987-095565 [14]; 1994-137461 [17]

DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-077302

TITLE: New therapeutic combination of 3'-azido-3'-deoxy thymidine and a second agent - useful in the treatment of human retroviral **infection** especially HTLV-1, HTLV-2 and HIV **infections**..

DERWENT CLASS: B03 B05

INVENTOR(S): BARRY, D W; CLEMONS, R H; DE MIRANDA, P M; FREEMAN, G A; FURMAN, P A; KING, D H; KIRK, L E; LEHRMAN, S N; RIDEOUT, J L; SHAVER, S R; ST CLAIR, M H; **WHITE, G**; WOLBERG, G C; ZIMMERMAN, T P; WOLBERG, G

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WELL) WELLCOME FOUND LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 11

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 594223 | A1 | 19940427 | (199421)* | EN | 29 |
| R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| EP 594223 | B1 | 20000301 | (200016) | EN | |
| R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| DE 3650741 | G | 20000406 | (200024) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| EP 594223 | A1 Related to | EP 1986-307071 | 19860915 |
| | | EP 1993-120947 | 19860915 |
| EP 594223 | B1 Div ex | EP 1986-307071 | 19860915 |
| | | EP 1993-120947 | 19860915 |
| DE 3650741 | G | DE 1986-3650741 | 19860915 |
| | | EP 1993-120947 | 19860915 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| EP 594223 | B1 Div ex | EP 217580 |
| DE 3650741 | G Based on | EP 594223 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1985-23878 19850927; US 1985-776899 19850917; GB 1986-3447 19860212; GB 1986-3719 19860214; GB 1986-8272 19860404; GB

1986-15322 19860623; US
1986-877284 19860623; US
1986-877796 19860623

AB EP 594223 A UPAB: 20000522
Therapeutic combination (A) comprises 3'-azido -3'deoxy -thymidine (AZT) and at least one of glucuronidation inhibitor and or renal excretion inhibitor, nucleoside transport inhibitor, therapeutic nucleoside, antibacterial agent, interferon, interleukin II, suramin, phosphonoformate, HPA 23 and a 2',3'-dideoxy nucleoside.

The glucuronidation inhibitor and/or renal excretion inhibitor is probenecid, aspirin, acetamino-phen, lorazepam, cimetidine, ranitidine, zomepirac, clofibrate, indomethacin, ketoprofen or naproxen. The nucleoside transport inhibitor is dilazep, dipyridamole, 6((4 -nitrobenzoyl) thio)- 9-(b- D-ribofuranosyl)purine, papaverine, mioflazine, hexobendine or lidoflazine.

USE - (A) is useful in the treatment or prophylaxis of a human retroviral **infection** especially HTLV or HIV **infection.** More especially HTLV-1 or HTLV-11 **infection**, and is therefore useful in the treatment of prophylaxis of AIDS, AIDS-related complex, persistent generalised lymphadenopathy and asymptomatic AIDS-carrier state.
Dwg.0/0

L21 ANSWER 8 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-137461 [17] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1986-253146 [39]; 1987-095565 [14]; 1994-168911 [21]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-063529
TITLE: Use of 3'-azido-3'-deoxy-thymidine and derivs. - for treatment of prophylaxis of Kaposi's sarcoma, feline leukaemia, multiple sclerosis or thrombocytopenia purpura..
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03 C02
INVENTOR(S): BARRY, D W; CLEMONS, R H; DE, MIRANDA P M; FREEMAN, G A; FURMAN, P A; KING, D H; KIRK, L E; LEHRMAN, S N; RIDEOUT, J L; SHAVER, S R; ST, CLAIR M H; **WHITE, G**; WOLBERG, G C; ZIMMERMAN, T P; MARHT, A H; DE, MIRANDA R M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WELL) WELLCOME FOUND LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 13
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 594224 | A2 | 19940427 | (199417)* | EN | 9 |
| R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| EP 594224 | A3 | 19940713 | (199528) | | |
| JP 07080898 | B2 | 19950830 | (199539) | | 13 |
| PH 26645 | A | 19920819 | (199634) | | |
| PH 26859 | A | 19921116 | (199634) | | |
| JP 2523527 | B2 | 19960814 | (199637) | | 36 |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 594224 | A2 | Related to | EP 1986-307071 | 19860915 |
| | | | EP 1993-120948 | 19860915 |
| EP 594224 | A3 | | EP 1993-120948 | 19860915 |
| JP 07080898 | B2 | Div ex | JP 1986-59072 | 19860317 |
| | | | JP 1988-73488 | 19860317 |
| PH 26645 | A | Div ex | PH 1986-34252 | 19860915 |
| | | | PH 1988-37954 | 19881220 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PH 26859 | A Div ex | PH 1986-34252 | 19860915 |
| | | PH 1988-37955 | 19881220 |
| JP 2523527 | B2 | JP 1986-217871 | 19860916 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|
| EP 594224 | A3 Related to | EP 217580 |
| JP 07080898 | B2 Based on | JP 63290895 |
| JP 2523527 | B2 Previous Publ. | JP 62103100 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1986-877796 19860623; US
1985-776899 19850917; GB
1985-23878 19850927; GB
1986-3447 19860212; GB
1986-3719 19860214; GB
1986-8272 19860404; GB
1986-15322 19860623; US
1986-877284 19860623; GB
1985-6869 19850316; GB
1985-11774 19850509; GB
1985-23881 19850927; GB
1986-3450 19860212

AB EP 594224 A UPAB: 19970502
(1) 3-Azido-nucleosides of formula (I) and their derivs. are new. A'=purine or pyrimidine base linked at the 9- or 1-position, other than (a) (I) where A'=adenine, guanine, uridine, cytidine or thymine base, and their 5'-mono and 5'-triphosphate esters, (b) the 5'-O-acetate, 5'-O-trityl and 5'-O-(4-methylbenzenesulphonate) derivs. of cpds. where A'=uridine base and the 3'=N3 is in the erythro configuration; (c) (I) where A'=5-bromovinyluridine or 5-trifluoromethyluridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; or A'=uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration; or A'=uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration; or A'=5-iodo- or 5-fluoro-uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro or threo configuration; and the 5' -O-trityl derivs. of such cpds.; (d) (I) where A'=5-bromovinyl uridine or cytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration or A'=5-fluorocytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; or A'=5-methylcytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo or erythro configuration; (e) the 5'-O-acetate of (I) where A'=4-chloro-2(1H)-pyrimidone or 4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2(1H)-pyrimidone (opt. 5-substd. by F or Me) and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; (f) the 5'-O-((4-methoxyphenyl) diphenylmethyl) derivative of (I) where A'=cytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; and (g) the 5'-O-trityl derivative of (I) where A'=adenine residue and the 3'-N3 gp. is in the threo configuration. (2) 3-Azido nucleosides of formula (II) and their derivs. are new for use in human or veterinary therapy.

A=purine or pyrimidine base, other than thymine, linked at the 9-or 1-position.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) and (II) are useful in the therapy of viral and bacterial **infections**, especially retroviral **infections**, including HIV **infections**, and **infections** caused by Gram-negative bacteria, including strains resistant to commonly used antibacterial agents.

Dwg.0/0

L21 ANSWER 9 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-262694 [35] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-113748

TITLE: Compsn. for treating bacterial **infections** in small domestic animals - comprises 2,4-di amino-5-(8-di methylamino-7-methyl-5-quinolyl-methyl)-pyrimidine and sulpha-di methoxine or their salts.
DERWENT CLASS: B03 C02
INVENTOR(S): **WHITE, G C; WHITE, G**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PITM) COOPERS ANIMAL HEALTH LTD; (WHIT-I) WHITE G; (PITM) PITMAN MOORE LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 18
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 384722 | A | 19900829 | (199035)* | | |
| R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| AU 9050002 | A | 19900830 | (199042) | | |
| CA 2010584 | A | 19900822 | (199045) | | |
| ZA 9001320 | A | 19911030 | (199148) | | |
| EP 384722 | B1 | 19930908 | (199336) | EN | 16 |
| R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| DE 69003126 | E | 19931014 | (199342) | | |
| ES 2058784 | T3 | 19941101 | (199444) | | |
| IE 65921 | B | 19951129 | (199606) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| EP 384722 | A | EP 1990-301842 | 19900221 |
| ZA 9001320 | A | ZA 1990-1320 | 19900221 |
| EP 384722 | B1 | EP 1990-301842 | 19900221 |
| DE 69003126 | E | DE 1990-603126 | 19900221 |
| | | EP 1990-301842 | 19900221 |
| ES 2058784 | T3 | EP 1990-301842 | 19900221 |
| IE 65921 | B | IE 1990-624 | 19900221 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| DE 69003126 | E | Based on | EP 384722 |
| ES 2058784 | T3 | Based on | EP 384722 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1989-3978 19890222
AB EP 384722 A UPAB: 19930928
Compsn. comprises 2,4-diamino-5-(8-dimethylamino-7 methyl-5-quinolylmethyl)pyrimidine and sulphadimethoxine or their salts.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Useful for treating bacterial **infections** in small domestic animals. The compsn. can be administered parenterally or orally. The cpds. are in a ratio of 1:5. In the form of tablet, the compsn. comprises 2-20 mg of the pyrimidine and 10-100 mg of sulphadimethoxine or 10-200 mg of the pyrimidine and 50-1000 mg of sulphodimethoxine. The two components together provides a synergistic compsn. used for treating pathogenic bacteria, with the pharmacokinetic properties of the components well matched and low-dosage regime is opt.. @ 0/0

L21 ANSWER 10 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-095565 [14] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1986-253146 [39]; 1994-137461 [17]; 1994-168911 [21]

DOC. NO. CPI: C1987-039723
TITLE: New and known 3-azido-nucleoside(s) - useful for therapy of viral and bacterial **infections** especially HIV retro-viral **infections** and resistant gram negative bacterial **infections.**
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03 C02
INVENTOR(S): BARRY, D W; CLEMONS, R H; DE, MIRANDA P M; FREEMAN, G A; FURMAN, P A; KING, D H; KIRK, L E; LEHRMAN, S N; RIDEOUT, J L; SHAVER, S R; ST, CLAIR M H; **WHITE, G;** WOLBERG, G; ZIMMERMAN, T P; STCLAIR, M H; MARHT, A H; WOLBERG, G C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WELL) WELLCOME FOUND LTD; (WELL) BURROUGHS WELLCOME CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 23
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO | KIND | DATE | WEEK | LA | PG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 217580 | A | 19870408 | (198714)* | EN | 96 |
| R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE | | | | | |
| GB 2181128 | A | 19870415 | (198715) | | |
| AU 8662702 | A | 19870319 | (198718) | | |
| FI 8603729 | A | 19870318 | (198727) | | |
| HU 42503 | T | 19870728 | (198733) | | |
| DK 8604417 | A | 19870318 | (198745) | | |
| PT 83375 | A | 19871020 | (198746) | | |
| DD 251984 | A | 19871202 | (198817) | | |
| DD 262802 | A | 19881214 | (198920) | | |
| ES 2002342 | A | 19880801 | (198926) | | |
| ES 2006672 | A | 19890501 | (198943) | | |
| US 5086044 | A | 19920204 | (199208) | | 5 |
| IL 80035 | A | 19920216 | (199220) | | |
| IL 93223 | A | 19920216 | (199220) | | |
| CA 1302263 | C | 19920602 | (199228) | | |
| DK 9101987 | A | 19911210 | (199231) | | |
| US 5145840 | A | 19920908 | (199239) | | 12 |
| EP 306597 | A3 | 19920819 | (199337) | | |
| DK 167377 | B | 19931025 | (199348) | | |
| KR 9203804 | B1 | 19920515 | (199348) | | |
| FI 90664 | B | 19931130 | (199351) | | |
| JP 2523527 | B2 | 19960814 | (199637) | | 36 |
| DK 175122 | B | 20040607 | (200438) | | |
| DK 175192 | B | 20040705 | (200445) | | |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | APPLICATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 217580 | A | | EP 1986-307071 | 19860915 |
| GB 2181128 | A | | GB 1986-22194 | 19860915 |
| ES 2002342 | A | | ES 1986-1910 | 19860915 |
| ES 2006672 | A | | ES 1988-1870 | 19880616 |
| US 5086044 | A | | US 1990-510590 | 19900418 |
| IL 80035 | A | | IL 1986-80035 | 19860915 |
| IL 93223 | A | | IL 1986-93223 | 19860915 |
| CA 1302263 | C | | CA 1986-518308 | 19860916 |
| US 5145840 | A | Cont of | US 1986-877284 | 19860623 |
| | | | US 1991-679236 | 19910402 |
| EP 306597 | A3 | | EP 1988-101795 | 19860314 |
| DK 167377 | B | | DK 1986-4417 | 19860915 |
| KR 9203804 | B1 | | KR 1986-7734 | 19860915 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| FI 90664 | B | FI 1986-3729 | 19860915 |
| JP 2523527 | B2 | JP 1986-217871 | 19860916 |
| DK 175122 | B | DK 1991-2026 | 19911218 |
| DK 175192 | B | DK 1991-2027 | 19911218 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO | KIND | | PATENT NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| IL 93223 | A | Div ex | IL 80035 |
| DK 167377 | B | Previous Publ. | DK 8604417 |
| FI 90664 | B | Previous Publ. | FI 8603729 |
| JP 2523527 | B2 | Previous Publ. | JP 62103100 |
| DK 175122 | B | Previous Publ. | DK 9102026 |
| DK 175192 | B | Previous Publ. | DK 9102027 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1986-877796 19860623; US
1985-776899 19850917; GB
1985-23878 19850927; GB
1986-3447 19860212; GB
1986-3719 19860214; GB
1986-8272 19860404; GB
1986-15322 19860623; US
1986-877284 19860623; GB
1986-22194 19860915; US
1990-510590 19900418; US
1991-679236 19910402; GB
1985-6869 19850316; GB
1985-11774 19850509; GB
1985-23881 19850927; GB
1986-3450 19860212

AB EP 217580 A UPAB: 20040716
(1) 3-Azido-nucleosides of formula (I) and their derivs. are new. A'=purine or pyrimidine base linked at the 9- or 1-position, other than (a) (I) where A'=adenine, guanine, uridine, cytidine or thymine base, and their 5'-mono and 5'-triphosphate esters, (b) the 5'-O-acetate, 5'-O-trityl and 5'-O-(4-methylbenzenesulphonate) derivs. of cpds. where A'=uridine base and the 3'=N3 is in the erythro configuration; (c) (I) where A'=5-bromovinyluridine or 5-trifluoromethyluridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; or A'=uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration; or A'=uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration; or A'=5-iodo- or 5-fluoro-uridine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro or threo configuration; and the 5' -O-trityl derivs. of such cpds.; (d) (I) where A'=5-bromovinyl uridine or cytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo configuration or A'=5-fluorocytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythroconfiguration; or A'=5-methylcytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the threo or erythro configuration; (e) the 5'-O-acetate of (I) where A'=4-chloro-2(1H)-pyrimidone or 4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2(1H)-pyrimidone (opt. 5-substd. by F or Me) and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; (f) the 5'-O-((4-methoxyphenyl) diphenylmethyl) derivative of (I) where A'=cytidine residue and the 3'-N3 is in the erythro configuration; and (g) the 5'-O-trityl derivative of (I) where A'=adenine residue and the 3'-N3 gp. is in the threo configuration. (2) 3-Azido nucleosides of formula (II) and their derivs. are new for use in human or veterinary therapy.

A=purine or pyrimidine base, other than thymine, linked at the 9-or 1-position.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) and (II) are useful in the therapy of viral and bacterial **infections**, especially retroviral **infections**, including HIV **infections**, and **infections** caused by

Gram-negative bacteria, including strains resistant to commonly used antibacterial agents.
Dwg.0/0

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